MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Chapleau District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

Map 1

NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIVE REGION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Chapleau District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the Ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the Ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest the use of private land, in working towards the achievement of Ministry objectives.

For Crown land the Ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other government agencies. The Ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This document may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

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A: district context

The Chapleau District is an area of 23,621 square kilometres of land, lakes, and rivers in the southwestern corner of the Ministry of Natural Resources' Northern Administrative Region (Map 1). Much of its landscape is characterized by moderately rolling hills of glacial ground moraine and gently rolling outwash features. There are also some areas of fairly rough topography in the southern and western parts of the District, and flat clay plains and peat bogs along sections of the northern boundary.

The District straddles a continental height-of-land, and so its rivers, running outward from the divide, do not attain major proportions before leaving the area. Many lakes are found in almost all parts of the District.

Most of the area falls within a continental type climatic regime, and this has helped to produce boreal forest cover but, in the south and southwestern zones there are strong modifying influences from the Great Lakes, and the forests in those areas show a transition to more southern species.

Although there is a long history of settlement in the area, the resident population has never been large, and in recent years the population has declined to just over 5,000 people. Approximately two thirds of the District's residents live in or adjacent to the Municipality of Chapleau. The main industries are lumbering, transportation (railroading), and various aspects of tourism and the service sector.

The Chapleau District is crossed by the main line tracks of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways. Highway connections include Highway 101 west to Wawa, Highway 129 south to Thessalon, and Highway 101 east to Timmins. Resource access roads reach into many parts of the forest. Regional air service is provided to the town of Chapleau by NorOntair.

Ontario Hydro has major transmission lines running into the Chapleau area (including Island Lake and Pineal Lake) from Wawa, and to Foleyet from Timmins. A low-head hydraulic generating station provides power in Sultan. The other small settlements obtain their electricity from diesel generators. Long distance telephone service is by microwave hook-up.

The majority (97 percent) of the District's 2,362,089 hectares is public land. Private holdings include some war veterans' land grants, mining claims, Indian Reserves, transportation corridors, and industrial and residential lots in the District's communities.

B: terms of reference

The *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* relate the policies of the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* to the District planning area by identifying the specific lands and waters necessary to achieve the Ministry's program targets.

The document will identify land use areas and develop detailed management guidelines for each of them. These guidelines will outline both how the Ministry could use public lands and waters, and how it would like to influence the use of private land to achieve its resource objectives and targets.

The *Land Use Guidelines* indicate what the Ministry of Natural Resources wishes to achieve on Crown land, and influence on private land and the lands of other agencies such as Conservation Authorities, in order to achieve Ministry objectives. The *Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The planning control of private land in organized municipalities is exercised through municipal planning documents which are prepared in accordance with and under the authority of the *Planning Act*, which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

There will be occasions when the Ministry will feel that a certain land use or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussion with the proponents, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, it may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*, and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

The Ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key participants in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program, to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents.

In the preparation of the *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines*, the Ministry has had to recognize other development and management plans already in effect in the District. The most structured of these, the official plan and zoning by-laws for the Municipality of Chapleau, will remain the dominant planning documents in the fairly small part of the District that they cover. Within this area the concerns of the Ministry of Natural Resources are primarily habitat protection and hazard land management, and these can be addressed through the ongoing channels of municipal plan input and plan review. These municipal planning documents are generally compatible with these *Land Use Guidelines*. Through periodic reviews and close liaison with municipal officials, the Ministry will continue to assist the municipality in developing appropriate natural resource policies in their planning documents.

Other important plans now in existence are the various resource management plans that the Ministry has prepared over past years. Many of these were written to guide the development of a particular resource (e.g. timber or commercial fur) through a specified time interval, while others have made what are essentially "permanent" resource allocations (e.g. cottaging or provincial park master plans) in more localized areas. Though often amended, a *Recreational Zoning Plan for the Chapleau District* has been in place since 1950. That plan, which was originally designed to guide the disposition of Crown land for recreational uses, will be replaced by these *Land Use Guidelines*.

In the event of conflicts between previous Ministry plans prepared for the Chapleau District and the 1983 *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines*, the latter will normally apply. In the future, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be modified to reflect new information and changing circumstances.

C: planning process

The *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* have been developed through a number of steps which, collectively, can be called the planning process of the Ministry of Natural Resources. As the program evolved from 1974 to 1982, resource objectives and targets were distributed first from the provincial level to the administrative regions, and then to the local administrative districts. During each of these stages, the land and resource base was analysed in progressively more detail to determine if the objectives and targets were realistic, and where they were not, the necessary modifications were made.

Public involvement in the Ministry's land use planning process first began with the development of the Ministry's *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (1978-1982) but increased locally during the preparation of optional plans. A background information document for the Chapleau District was prepared and circulated in October of 1981. An open house was held in Chapleau in April of 1982 to display and explain the background information and the Ministry's planning process. The public was asked to comment on the accuracy of the Ministry's information, to provide ary additional knowledge they had of the planning area, and to raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the planning process.

In 1982 the Ministry produced a second document, entitled *Proposed Policy and Planning Options*, which outlined two planning options for the Chapleau District. Open houses were held by the District in June of 1982 to explain the policy and proposals outlined in the document and to invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses and circulation of the documents, the Ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups. All public input was recorded, responded to where necessary, filed, analysed, and evaluated.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. The Minister of Natural Resources personally reviewed the District summary and analysis of public comment, and discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made to the document as a result of the Ministry's internal review.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room, and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

D: target assignment

The *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* represent the way in which the District may utilize the land and water resources to achieve the targets assigned from the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* (April, 1982). The targets were derived through a consideration of local needs and resource potentials. The public was consulted on the acceptability of these targets during the public review of the District's *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document.

The Ministry has ensured that all resource targets for renewable resources (timber, fish, wildlife, etc.) were not set in excess of a level which could be supported by sustained yield management. Details of the particular program targets which were assigned are found in this document in Section II-C, resource policies. A summary is also provided at the end of that section. Details of where targets will be achieved are found in Section II-D, land use areas — guidelines.

One of the benefits of using targets in land use planning is that it provides a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain Ministry program policies. It is not intended, however, that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for that level of achievement over the next 20 years. The actual level or degree of target achievement depends on a variety of factors such as:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- Legislative approval of the necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic and social conditions;
- new or improved inventory and information; and
- a more thorough analysis of the original information.

E: summary of plan options

As stated previously, planning options were developed to indicate the various means in which the area's land and water resources might be utilized to meet the resource program targets assigned to the District from the strategic planning exercise. In the Chapleau District, two planning options were identified. One of these called for extension of the status quo situation, which meant, essentially, that the District would continue to encourage the resource "production" industries (timber, fur, etc.) to expand their harvesting efforts up to the levels allowed by sustained yield management, while still providing for the interests of general recreationists and the commercial tourist industry. The second option was an effort to look at the multiplicity of resource values in each part of the District,

and then, guided by the inherent capabilities of the various areas, to match future developments more closely to overall site suitability.

The two options were displayed for public review and comment at open houses in Chapleau and Foleyet during the month of June, 1982. In addition, both options were discussed in the *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document that was published at the end of the second phase of the District's planning exercise. This publication was mailed to over 300 individual and corporate users of the District's resources, and to any associations or interest groups that might be concerned about the ongoing and future development of the area. Brief summaries of the two options, their relative pros and cons, and the public reaction to them follows.

1. OPTION 1

The areal extent and distribution of most land use activities would remain much the same as at present, except that resource extraction activities would slowly move into some additional areas of the District. New areas would be opened up through resource extraction activity, but they would then become isolated again after the roads were abandoned and had deteriorated. As has happened in the past, it is highly likely that some of the District's most intensive hunting and fishing activity would take place in the succession of new areas that were given road access. This option was encouraging increased activity in trapping (to quota levels), bear and small game hunting, wild rice harvesting, and commercial fishing wherever the resources and regulations would have permitted. Allowances were made for a considerable expansion in cottaging activity, especially on a number of lakes in the Foleyet area, where demand is being felt from the large population of Timmins.

Several areas on the map were not expected to see any resource development activity (excepting possibly mining) during the planning period, and these were collectively called a remote "wilderness" area. These would be available for relatively undisturbed Crown land recreational uses (e.g. backcountry travel) and new remote commercial tourism activities.

There was a small increase in the amount of land being recommended for provincial park use. Missinaibi Lake and The Shoals Provincial Parks were to undergo boundary realignments, and a Missinaibi River Waterway Park and a small nature reserve park on the shore of Nemegosenda Lake were being proposed for inclusion into the parks system. An area for a recreation class park at the northern end of Biscotasi Lake was also proposed for future inclusion into the provincial parks system.

Overall, this option allowed for all of the District's targets to be met. The future pattern of land use would, to a large extent, be governed by the location of present and future roads. The location of these roads would in turn be dependent on the location of mature timber and, possibly high mining potential. The location of the mature timber originally was determined by past forest disturbance and fires.

2. OPTION 2

The second Chapleau District option was geared not so much to continuing the present structure and "layout" of land uses in the area as it was to trying to shape the future development of the District in a way that would reflect the "highest and best" use for each part of the landscape. The constraints of past developments (townsite locations, travel routes, fire, etc.) were not to be ignored, but for the future, new undertakings would gradually lean further and further towards a type of resource management that was related to the diverse and varying suitabilities of the landscape.

In this option, as with the first, similar areas of the District were recommended for provincial park status (with the same recommendations as in option 1), and for the urban uses. Indian Reserves were also recognized as distinct land use areas.

All of the remaining parts of the District were then divided according to their respective capabilities and/or suitabilities for timber production or recreational uses. Mining activities were considered to be acceptable throughout the area. Aggregate is generally available wherever it is required, and habitat values are generally safeguarded when work plans are being approved. The timber and recreational "values" were superimposed on one another (through the use of transparent overlay maps), and the following three types of land use areas drawn from the various parts of the District:

(i) The lands that were generally flat with deep soils were set aside as production oriented areas. These would be among the major timber growing lands in the District, with only very localized dominance of recreational land uses over resource extrac-

tion uses (e.g. canoe routes).

(ii) Areas that had fairly rugged terrain, shallower soils, and large expanses of water tended to be among the District's more highly rated recreational landscapes, and were given over to having recreation as the more dominant use.

(iii) The third group of lands are those where relatively mediocre values appeared for both of the parameters. Here, the priorities would generally have favoured forest management practices again, with local exceptions, but conflict situations would have generally resulted in higher priorities for the non-timber concerns.

Like the first option, option two still met all of the District's target allocations, only through a different approach. Option one reflected the social and economic demands being placed on the land base better than option two. Option two, however, better reflected long term natural capabilities, but perhaps without enough regard for actual social and economic demands.

The public response to the options showed no clear preference. Eight respondents favoured the Ministry's preferred option one. Seven other respondents felt comfortable with option one provided modifications were made to it, and ten disagreed with the Ministry's preferred option.

A combination of the two options appeared to be the best basis for developing the final *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines*.

F: response to plan options

The *Proposed Policy and Planning Options* document was released in July, 1982. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry main office public reading room, and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program, such as the attendance at open houses and the number of responses received, are found in appendix A.

The main points of concern raised by the public were as follows:

- a number of District residents requested remote cottaging opportunities;
- local people are also known to want access to a variety of hunting and fishing areas;
- representatives of the tourist industry asked for some means of protecting the "remoteness" of their outpost lakes by (if necessary) gating or destroying forest access roads;
- there were requests from environmental groups that the Ministry employ fairly restrictive reserve policies to maintain the aesthetics of backcountry recreation areas and the habitat values of shoreline sites;
- many people asked that the Spanish River be given the status of a waterway provincial park, and there were also requests for protection of its recreation and fisheries values through better management of the water control facilities in the upper Spanish basin;
- the plans of E.B. Eddy Ltd. to shift its harvesting operations into the southeastern corner of the District exposed several outpost operations and high potential recreation areas to the possibility that a major access corridor could be developed in the area, and this was something to which the local outfitters were strongly opposed;
- both tourism and parks/environmental groups expressed concerns over the issue of further bridging (by resource access roads) of waterway parks or popular waterways;
- there were several instances during the consultation period where forestry companies indicated an interest in harvesting areas that were shown as "remote wilderness" in the phase II document;
- the Foleyet area tourist operators requested that the Ministry not look further at putting cottage subdivisions on some of the lakes where they sent their tourism clientele;
- there were numerous requests for an improved sports fisheries program, with an

emphasis on sanctuaries and more stocking, and on increased timber reserve protection for coldwater lakes;

- companies involved in the production and transmission of electrical energy asked that the Ministry recognize their existing and proposed interests in either water rights or transmission corridors;
- a couple of respondents asked for a statement allowing for the inclusions into the *Land Use Guidelines* of not-yet-documented nature reserve candidates;
- there was a request for a policy statement on the protection of significant wetland areas;
- a number of respondents asked that park boundaries be rationalized according to where the park "values" were located, while trading off, if necessary, any present park areas that might be more valuable to other interest groups; and
- responses from forestry interests suggested that the policies on roads to outpost lakes, as well as the "no cut" reserves, were too strict. This same industry also requested that no more commercial tourist outpost camps be allowed.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, a final draft of the *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* was prepared. This draft, along with a District summary and analysis of public comments, was reviewed personally by the Minister of Natural Resources, who then discussed the draft with the District Manager. Further modifications were made as a result of this internal Ministry review. A summary of the analysis and evaluation is available for viewing in the District office, the Ministry's main office public reading room, and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

Some of the major changes are as follows:

- the Interim Road Access policy for Northern Ontario has been replaced with a provincial access roads policy;
- the Managed Forest Reserve policy has been replaced with a Modified Management Areas policy;
- the Crown Land Recreation policy has been revised to strengthen tourism benefits;
- the policy concerning prime lake trout lakes has been revised to permit limited shoreline forest harvesting provided that it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected;
- the Provincial Fire Management policy has been revised;
- a policy concerning non-consumptive uses of wildlife has been added;
- the Forest Management policy has been changed to more clearly define the responsibilities of the forest companies and the Crown if future wood supply problems arise;
- the Missinaibi River and Pattinson Township provincial park candidates have been recommended for park status;
- mineral exploration/development is recommended for consideration in the Biscotasi candidate park;
- hunting and trapping are recommended to be continued as existing uses in the Missinaibi River (that part not in the Game Preserve), Biscotasi Lake, the Shoals extension and the Pattinson Township park candidates;
- four areas were identified for remote cottaging opportunities;
- five "road access" recreation and multiple use areas are included in the final document. These will help provide continued dispersal of hunters and anglers;
- a "waterway recreation" land use area was established to provide a greater element of protection to popular recreational waterbodies. Although still somewhat "multiple use" in nature, this area will have stricter guidelines than will be found in the general mixed use areas on such matters as road access, forest management practices, aggregate removal, etc.;
- the Spanish River will be referred to the Provincial Parks Council as a study area;
- the Ministry will try to work with INCO Ltd. in managing the stream flows in the Biscotasi/Ramsey/Indian Lakes area, not just for flow control purposes, but also for recreation and fisheries values;
- the earlier "Biscotasi/East Ramsey" land use area has been enlarged so that it now also includes the interconnected waterways on Indian Lake, and the Houghton, Skelton and Mishap Lakes chain. This whole area will have a more detailed plan written for it;
- the Ministry will examine alternatives to new crossings of both waterway parks and also any rivers that have demonstrated importance to Crown land recreationists or the commercial tourist industry;
- some parts of the "remote" unit were changed over to the "general mixed use" category to recognize revisions in timber harvesting plans. Only two of these changes (in the southeast corner of the District, and

in the area south of Ivanhoe Lake) involved lands where there were numerous remote commercial tourism establishments;

- the District made extensive revisions to its list of lakes slated for potential subdivision cottaging. Many of the deletions were in the Foleyet area;
- the document will acknowledge the existing water management operations of Great Lakes Power on Windermere Lake, and of INCO Ltd. on the lakes of the upper Spanish River system. These will be allowed to continue;
- the District will protect four significant areas of wetlands;
- it has been recommended that the boundaries of both The Shoals Provincial Park and Missinaibi Lake Provincial Park be altered to encompass higher potential recreation lands while at the same time allowing some prime forest areas to be harvested; and
- the document will provide protection to existing outpost lakes and will identify new "potential" outpost lakes. A mechanism for resolving conflicts has been identified in the Road Access policy (see Section II-B).

Details on the specifics of the final selected option are found in Section II of the document.

A: introduction

The *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* indicate how the land and water resources within the District are to be utilized in the achievement of the resource program objectives assigned to the District through the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. This section first indicates the general and particular resource policies that will guide program development. It then details recommended locations for carrying out specific activities and the general operating guidelines for each of these areas.

B: general policies

1. GENERAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

a. Objective

Ministry plans will be made to encourage orderly development, to have balance, and to allow for future flexibility.

b. Discussion

"Orderly Development" indicates that development should be managed and should proceed within a framework. Uncontrolled development, because of its ad hoc nature, leads to inconsistency, conflict and duplication of effort and cost.

"Balance" indicates that different kinds and intensities of development must be allowed to occur within a planning area. Balance also implies that minority as well as majority interests shall be served.

"Future Flexibility" indicates that some resource potential should be held in reserve in order to allow for future options and to accommodate change. It indicates that it may not be desirable to develop every resource to its full potential right now. This will allow future generations to have some say in resource allocation. Another reason for adopting a future flexibility policy is to maintain a "cushion" or "contingency" to compensate against future disasters, or for errors in projections of future needs.

2. ENVIRONMENT

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will be committed to maintaining and improving overall environmental quality. All management programs of the Ministry will be subject to the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to identify through its component programs those areas which are sensitive to development.

b. Discussion

"Environment" is defined in the *Environmental Assessment Act* as the social, economic, cultural, and natural conditions that influence the life of man or a community.

The main concern of the Ministry of Natural Resources is that the environment provides the

biophysical base for its programs. In addition, the Ministry of Natural Resources has certain specific responsibilities related to the environment. These include the identification of sensitive areas and the enforcement of legislation such as the *Endangered Species Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, and the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

The Ministry of Natural Resources will ensure that resource management activities adhere to the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*. The Ministry continues to be concerned over the effects of acid rain on vegetation and fisheries habitat in Ontario. The Ministry plans to continue participating with the Ministry of the Environment in a five year experiment begun in 1981 to investigate the feasibility of neutralizing acidic surface waters in an effort to protect aquatic life in Ontario lakes susceptible to acid rain, and to rehabilitate lakes already damaged.

Sensitive areas identified in the planning process may be defined as those areas that contain features of value whose preservation may be the main theme of management. The Ministry will continue its commitment to identify these sites through its component programs, i.e. fish and wildlife, parks, etc. In co-operation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Ministry of Natural Resources will assist in the management of significant cultural resources within provincial parks and on Crown land.

3. LOCAL AND TRADITIONAL USERS

a. Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will actively involve local people and traditional resource users in the preparation of its land use guidelines and plans. The public participation program will emphasize the identification and consideration of the needs and wants of this group as a priority.

b. Discussion

Ontario Crown resources belong to all of the people of Ontario and will be managed in the best interests of all citizens of the province, including local and traditional users. In preparing land use guidelines and plans, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to avoid disruption of traditional or existing uses.

Local and traditional users will be considered the primary client group in all instances. The Ministry of Natural Resources will make a special effort to identify and accommodate their needs and wants in the planning process. Effective communication with local and traditional users will, of necessity, be given special attention. However, it should be stressed that local and traditional users should not expect that their desires will always be fully met. In some cases, it may be necessary to give priority to national or provincial concerns. An example may be energy requirements.

Native people living in Northeastern Ontario are among the local and traditional users of certain natural resources. The urgent need to communicate effectively with these people must be recognized. This part of the planning process must be given special attention due to the remoteness of some of the settlements and the language differences.

Traditional native rights[1] both within provincial parks and on Crown land will continue to be respected. The application of the local and traditional user policy may be modified in response to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Northern Environment.

4. LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

a. Objective

To facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources for continuous social and economic benefits for the people of Ontario.

To prevent loss of life and to minimize social disruption, property damage and loss of natural resource values from forest fires, floods, erosion, earth slippage and abandoned mines.

b. Strategy

- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land and water;
- develop and maintain a geographical referencing system;
- manage public lands as well as waters in an integrated multiple use manner;
- dispose of Crown land in order to encourage private initiatives and development;
- permit a wide variety of recreational uses on Crown land with minimal restrictions;

(1) The existing Treaty and aboriginal rights as referenced in the Canadian Constitution will be further defined at future Constitutional Conferences.

- identify and develop appropriate land use policies for hazardous areas of land and water which pose a threat to life, property or resource values;
- prepare and implement fire management plans;
- manage access roads on Crown land; and
- promote the establishment of modified management areas in a fashion which will maintain those values which the area was designed to protect.

c. Discussion

(i) Proprietary Interest The Ministry, through its programs has a custodianship responsibility for the 97 percent of the District that is Crown land. This proprietary interest is reflected in such programs as the removal of illegal occupations and the collection of acreage taxes on mining lands. The government's position on land claims, such as those by Native people, will be clarified.

(ii) Geographical Referencing Central to this custodianship responsibility is the maintenance of a record system for land transactions, and an improved geographical referencing system, including surveys, referencing standards, and the expansion of the Ontario Basic Mapping program.

(iii) Integrated Land and Water Management (Multiple Use) The paramount concern in land and water management is the allocation of land and water in ways that most encourage their effective and efficient use, and in a manner that best satisfies the needs of the people of the District and Ontario. The Ministry of Natural Resources strongly favours multiple use as a management strategy. The Ministry will, as a result, manage public lands and waters in an integrated manner rather than separately through its various component resource management programs. For private lands, the concept of multiple use will also be encouraged. An integrated multiple use approach to resource use will provide optimum benefits for the people of Ontario.

Consistent with this multiple use approach, the Ministry will ensure that both the withdrawal of mining rights on Crown land and the withdrawal of productive timber lands from forest management are kept to an absolute minimum. Here, the intent is to ensure that industrial development is supported by the broadest possible land base.

In keeping with this intent, however, a special approach will be taken within candidate park areas. Within these areas, identified park values will be protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged, while other uses, provided they have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives, will also be permitted under judicious controls. Those uses which would conflict with long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited.

As part of the integration of uses, the Ministry will emphasize the role that water resources fulfill in the Chapleau District. The Ministry will attempt to integrate various water resource uses such as transportation, recreation, hydroelectric power generation, and flood control.

The land and water management policy will be pursued through continued liaison with other agencies and groups such as municipalities, local Conservation Authorities, the Ministry of the Environment, and private industry.

Where municipal development controls are in effect, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to complement those planning efforts. However, if a significant provincial resource is inappropriately dealt with within a municipal planning document, a negotiated revision to the municipal planning document will be sought.

(iv) Crown Land Disposition The Ministry disposes of land for a wide variety of uses in order to encourage private sector developments and initiatives.

When disposing of Crown land, the Ministry will ensure:
- that dispositions are consistent with existing policies and approved plans, and meet the requirements of other agencies, government ministries and municipalities;
- that lands are developed or put to use, without delay, for the specific purpose for which they were granted; and
- that lands are disposed of at prices or rents which represent a fair market value monetary return to the people of Ontario.

In the Municipality of Chapleau, the Ministry of Natural Resources will make public lands available for residential and urban uses if such uses are approved in an official plan or zoning by-law. In unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will dispose of land for rural residential use based upon the policy and re-

commendation of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. In both organized and unorganized areas, the Ministry of Natural Resources will not act as a developer of residential subdivisions.

In areas where new resource initiatives are being established, the Ministry's preference is to encourage workers to reside in an existing municipality rather than create a new townsite. Land disposition for agriculture, commercial tourism and cottaging will be subject to their respective policies contained elsewhere in this document.

(v) Crown Land Recreation The general policy for recreational use of Crown land is "permissive", with no charge for residents, excepting where:

- resource use conflicts are, or would be, significant;
- environmental damage is evident, or would occur; and
- such use would require either the occupation of a site in excess of twenty-one days or a permanent structure.

(vi) Hazard Lands Hazard lands are lands having inherent environmental hazards such as flood or erosion susceptibility, instability, or any other physical condition which could pose a risk of loss of life, property damage, or social disruption, if development were permitted.

Government policy is that there should be no encroachment of structural development on hazard lands. While the province has adopted a general principle of no development in the case of floodplains, there are provisions for considering or accommodating exceptional circumstances. Relief from the strict application of the Flood Plain Criteria for Ontario may be sought through (1) the two-zone floodway-flood fringe concept, or (2) in unique situations, with provincial approval, the application of the Special Policy Area approach.

Where development is proposed on hazard lands under private ownership, the approval of the Ministry of Natural Resources may be required in addition to those of other agencies such as the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and the local municipality.

(vii) Fire Management A new forest fire management policy for Ontario has been approved. This updated policy does not recognize the two-zone protection concept stated in the recently approved *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan*. The current policy is directed towards the Ministry's goal "...to protect public lands and waters".

The policy is that each and every fire occurrence in Ontario will receive a response.

The basic principle of the forest fire management policy is that fire has always been a significant factor in the forests of Ontario and will continue to have an impact on people and their environment. Forest fire management is, therefore, an integral part of land and resource management.

While aiming towards the Ministry goal the policy takes into account two key realities with respect to fire. They are:

- wildfires cannot be totally eliminated from Ontario forests, therefore fire management is based on the values being protected and on cost-effective operations where property and personal safety are involved, there will be an immediate response; and
- forest fires are not confined to public lands, therefore, fire management is conditionally extended to all fire hazard lands of the province irrespective of land ownership or jurisdiction.

(viii) Access Roads Access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved Ministry policies resource management plans and operating guidelines. To ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access will be prepared for the province, the regions, and the districts. The following statements represent the basics of the Ministry's access road policy:

- access roads will be built to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources;
- access roads will take into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for residents of Ontario, and incidental general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses;
- access road plans will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation;
- these plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary, based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered inoperative when intended uses are fulfilled;

- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons;
- alignment of roads will be planned either:
  (i) to avoid lake access where appropriate
  (ii) to provide controlled access; or
  (iii) to provide public access, consistent with the intended purpose of the roads.

Discussion All individual access road proposals are subjected to an alignment and impact review, to determine that:
- the need for the road is understood;
- some alternative routes have been explored;
- affected resource users in the area have an opportunity to contribute to the planning of the project;
- the selected route is aligned in such a way as to minimize its impact on existing resource users; and
- the Ministry's intentions concerning the future status of the road, and possible use restrictions, are clearly understood.

The District Manager will ensure that all proposed road plans are available for public review at the District office. The District Manager will also review pertinent road location/construction plans for the upcoming year with all affected tourist operators, the local NOTO representatives, and others. As a general guide, the Ministry of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that all forest access roads are located at least 120 metres from the shoreline of certain lakes, as identified by the District Manager.

There will be many situations where this will not be possible and in the event that proposed locations are not feasible, and if alternative locations cannot be agreed upon, the District Manager will call a meeting of the parties involved, to discuss and resolve the differences.

While roads will generally be open to the public, the Ministry may elect to close roads under its jurisdiction where:
- an emergency situation exists, or if public safety is in jeopardy;
- such action can be effectively employed as a technique for limiting the harvest of an over-utilized resource; or
- an existing facility is placed in undue jeopardy due to unlimited public access.

(ix) Modified Management Areas Modified Management Areas (MMA) will be designed to maintain or improve resource values such as:
- fish habitat;
- wildlife habitat;
- scenic areas or other recreation or tourism resources and establishments;
- special features such as cultural, historic, biological or earth science sites; and
- fragile forest sites

within a multiple use context. Land use activity within these areas will be designed so as to maintain and/or improve identified resource values.

The following statements represent the basics of the modified management area concept:
- as an initial position, modified management areas will be assumed to be necessary on all shorelands; and
- modified management areas will be established on other areas as necessary.

The term "modified management area" replaces such terms as "forest reserve" and "buffer".

General Modified Management Areas may be established to control any undertaking such as mining or recreation development.

Modified management, in the case of forestry, should apply to all operating activities such as road building, stream crossings, cutting, skidding and scarifying. Depending on local conditions, the prescription for forest management could provide for a broad range of utilization levels. Thus cutting could be permitted in some areas and not in others. There are a variety of cutting methods that can be used, however, there is no recommended best method.

Shorelands Because there is a keen competition for shorelands for such uses as forestry, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation, it should be assumed, as an initial position, that a 120 metre MMA is recognized on all shorelands. The dimensions of this area may be altered as necessary to suit particular circumstances. Where it is determined that an MMA is not required, the reason will be documented and filed with the appropriate forest management plan.

The MMA on shorelands should normally be managed by a two zone concept where the inner zone, next to the water, is a zone of minimal disturbance. The outer zone should be an area of more general use, however, certain aspects of management will have to be carefully controlled. The extent of each zone will vary with local conditions such as topography and soil material.

The suggested width of the minimal disturbance zone is as follows:

Shore Slope in Percent	Width of Minimal Disturbance Zone
0	15 metres
10	30 metres
20	40 metres
30	50 metres
40	60 metres

The minimal disturbance zone could, in some cases, be an area where forest cutting is not permitted, but in some cases modified forest cutting could occur. However, roads, which are considered a major disturbance, should not be built in the minimal disturbance zone.

Because roads can cause major losses of fish habitat, a set of guidelines for road construction will be attached to all work permits related to the shoreland area. Special reference should be made to stream crossings.

Because lake trout are relatively rare and sensitive to disturbance, very special attention will be given to protection of their habitat. To protect lake trout habitat, it may be necessary to modify management practices beyond the immediate shoreland area. Some management practices may have to be modified throughout the entire watershed around the trout lakes.

Sensitive features of other fish habitat such as walleye spawning areas, must also receive special protection.

Other Areas MMA's may be identified, planned and managed for other program concerns as necessary:

- Wildlife: Areas for wildlife must include habitat of endangered species and may include deer and moose habitat or other special wildlife habitat such as heronries.
- Scenic Resources: Areas for the maintenance or improvement of scenery may be identified and managed. For example, areas along certain highways and designated trails may be identified as an MMA. However, it will not normally be acceptible to designate extensive areas of no forest cutting for this purpose. While it is recognized that it is desirable to leave some areas uncut, it is also recognized that a well planned forest harvest can result in a varied and pleasing landscape.
- Other Recreation or Tourism Resources and Establishments: Where it is in the public interests to do so, an MMA may be identified and managed to protect particular recreation or tourism resources and establishments. The extent of the no cut portions of such an area would have to be related to the direct and indirect benefits that would accrue to the people of Ontario from such protection. Each case must be judged on its own merits.
- Special Features such as cultural and historic sites: MMA's may be identified and managed to protect those features which require protection.

Responsibility The identification and management of MMA's will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources who will ensure:

- that a management prescription is prepared for each MMA and that all MNR program concerns are given consideration;
- that private sector interests, such as cottagers and special interest groups are consulted and kept informed as necessary;
- that suitable records are kept of MMA's, their prescription and their treatments; and
- that suitable management controls are in place and implemented so that MMA's are managed according to the MMA prescription.

5. ENERGY RESOURCES

a. Broad Objective

The Ministry of Natural Resources will contribute to the implementation of Ontario's energy security policy through its allocation of land and water to various uses.

b. Objective

This programs objectives are:

- to increase the proportion of Ontario's energy consumption provided from resources within the province; and
- to increase reliance on renewable and recoverable energy resources and to decrease reliance on crude oil.

c. Target

By 1995, to increase the contribution provided by the province's indigenous energy resources from the 1978 level of 22 percent to a level of 37.5 percent.

d. Strategy

- identifying lands and water which have a

potential for providing energy resources, (i.e. hydraulic power, uranium, lignite, peat, wood, gas, etc.);

- allocating land and water for energy production in a manner which reflects both the importance of energy supply and the other resource potentials of the area;
- encouraging interim uses on lands and waters with significant energy potential which would not preclude their future use for energy production;
- encouraging energy recovery programs such as the use of forest residues from sawmill and pulpmill operations; and
- identifying fuelwood sources from Crown lands near urban areas.

e. Discussion

In order to assist in the implementation of this policy, the Ministry will direct resource management programs towards the identification of indigenous energy sources. It will also cooperate with other agencies and the private sector in the identification and development of these sources.

The Ministry will encourage the development of energy sources in such a way as to minimize the negative impact on land productivity and resource utilization. Land and water needs for hydraulic power and for forest biomass production, as well as for the extraction of lignite, peat, and uranium may compete with other land uses for available land and water resources. Conflicts between land uses may be analysed through the *Environmental Assessment Act* process on a site-by-site basis.

Hydro-electric potential has been investigated on the Spanish River, but as of yet, no final decisions have been made regarding its development.

For hydraulic sites with an average output of less than two megawatts, the Ministry of Natural Resources will entertain development proposals from any prospective developer. At some remote communities that are currently receiving their electrical supply from an on-site oil fired diesel generator, it may be possible to further employ small hydraulic plants (such as the one installed in 1981 at Sultan), depending on the water facilities close to the location.

The continued use of existing power generation, water control, and transmission facilities will be acknowledged in Ministry plans. In addition, the Ministry will continue its involvement in the planning and design of future pipelines and power generation and transmission facilities.

C: resource policies

1. AGRICULTURE

The statements in this section express the objectives and targets which the Ministry of Natural Resources proposes to reach in specific policy areas by the year 2000 in the Chapleau District.

(i) Objective There is no agricultural objective in the Chapleau District due to an absence of significant amounts of Class 2, 3 and 4 agricultural lands.

(ii) Target Chapleau District does not have an agricultural target.

(iii) Discussion The Chapleau District, largely because of its climatic and soil restrictions, has not been, and is not expected to be, a primary agricultural area. There was a time when several of the District's communities produced their own dairy and meat requirements, but these farms have died out, and only small localized operations can be anticipated in the future.

2. COTTAGING

(i) Objective To complement the private sector in providing a variety of cottaging opportunities, primarily to local residents.

(ii) Target The target for cottaging is to provide from public land up to 580 additional cottage lots by the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy The policy will be accomplished by:

- continuing the lake planning program to ensure that sufficient lots are identified to satisfy the target and, at the same time, ensuring the maintenance of the aquatic and terrestrial environment;
- investigating the District's small lakes (less than 50 hectares) and rivers to evaluate their suitability for cottaging recreation;
- making available for public disposition a variety of cottage lots including shoreline and backshore subdivision sites, as well as remote locations;
- ensuring that cottage lots are disposed of at market value including associated service costs. In addition the acquisition of a Crown lot will require ongoing commitment by lot owners for maintenance of associated facilities such as access roads and waste disposal sites; and
- monitoring the supply of lots made available by the private sector and reviewing proposals to ensure that their design and location give due regard to the maintenance of quality in the aquatic and terrestrial environment.

(iv) Discussion At the present time there are about 550 cottages developed in the District and assuming that each of these provides an average of 250 user-days of recreational activity and $1000 of expenditure every year, the annual benefits that are realized are in the order of 135,000 recreation user-days and over half a million dollars worth of expenditures in the regional economy.

District residents seem not to require many more subdivision-type cottage lots, but are looking instead for more remote opportunities. External demands for more subdivision lots do exist, particularly from the Timmins area, therefore it is likely that more cottage development will be occurring in the Foleyet part of the District.

3. CROWN LAND RECREATION

(i) Objective

- to provide for recreational use by residents;
- to increase economic benefits derived from non-resident recreational use of Crown land; and
- to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident of Ontario users in areas where the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Target Quantifiable Crown land recreation targets have not been developed.

(iii) Strategy Currently competition between resident and non-resident of Ontario recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. In an attempt to deal with this issue, the following strategies have been identified within a Crown land recreation policy for Northern Ontario[1] and will be phased in gradually:

- Crown lands will be zoned to either permit or prohibit Crown land camping by non-residents of Ontario;
- regulations will be passed related to the use of fish and wildlife resources by non-residents of Ontario. Regulations may contain species and/or harvest limits; seasonal restrictions; and may also specify base of operations[2];
- Crown land camping sites may be selected and leased to the private sector to be managed as campsites and made available for public use at market prices; and
- all non-residents of Ontario who camp on Crown land will be required to pay a user fee.

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(1) as defined in the Tourism Act

(2) Non-residents have a wide variety of options from which to select a base of operations while recreating on Crown land. They include the following categories:

(a) Provincial park campground - National park campground;

(b) Commercial campground, hotel, motel, cabin;

(c) Licenced tourist outfitting establishment including base and outpost camps;

(d) Cottages owned by the non-resident;

(e) Cottages owned by a friend or relative;

(f) Crown land - designated access points and undeveloped and undesignated areas; or

(g) Crown land - under authorization of a land use permit.

(iv) Discussion Recently, problems relating to the use of recreational Crown land have become more pronounced. The prime reasons for this are increasing numbers of recreationists (both resident and non-resident) competing for resources (fish, game, natural areas) which are finite and, in many cases, are declining. Reasons for the decline are many but the most important include over-harvesting by recreationists and commercial users, and changes in habitat resulting from resource development activities.

As resources become, or appear to become, scarce, inevitably competition between users becomes more serious. Currently, competition between resident and non-resident recreationists using Crown land and its various resources is an important issue in Northern Ontario. Principle reasons for this becoming an issue are:

(a) increased demand by more people for fewer resources;
(b) the feeling by residents of Ontario that they should receive top priority in the allocation of such resources; and
(c) the feeling that non-residents should be required to pay for the relatively high quality of resources experience Ontario's Crown lands provide and that they should contribute significantly to the tourism economy of the province.

Several studies have been conducted by the government with the objective being to identify the issues related to Crown land recreation and to provide solutions to the problems. Two key issues have been identified:

(a) the need to gain more economic benefit from non-resident recreational users; and
(b) the need to reduce competition between resident and non-resident recreational users, particularly in situations where resource limitations are real or at least strongly perceived.

Basic principles which guide the Crown land recreation policy are:

(a) to provide for recreational use by non-residents in order to derive economic benefits;
(b) to allocate scarce or less plentiful resources for non-resident use in such a way as to extract maximum economic benefits; and
(c) to minimize competition between resident users and non-resident users in areas where either, because of limited resources or congestion, the quality of experience is unsatisfactory.

4. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Although fire is not a land use itself, it can have a significant impact on land management. Just as land uses are affected by fire, they also can affect fire potential. Wildfire and prescribed fire can also modify the natural resource base and, therefore, its ability to deliver natural resource products.

(i) Objective
The objectives of this program are:

- to prevent personal injury, loss of life, and social disruption resulting from a forest fire;
- to minimize the negative impact of fire on public works, private property and natural resources in Ontario; and
- to utilize the natural benefits of fire in achieving Ministry objectives for land and resource management.

(ii) Target Targets for fire control and use in the District are set and dictated by the targets established in specific land and resource management plans, and in accordance with the stated objectives.

(iii) Strategy The fire management program will perform a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in the matters of fire control and fire use to client groups, both within and outside the Ministry. Those services will be carried out by:

- using prescribed fire as an approved resource management technique;
- protecting various resource and human values through measures that prevent the occurrence of wildfires; and
- controlling those wildfires that threaten any identified values.

This strategy calls for the fire management program to be conducted within a comprehensive planning system, to be implemented in accordance with:

- area plans that prescribe the fire management objectives for the District; and
- with delivery plans that describe how the Ministry will attempt to accomplish the fire management prescriptions that the area plans set out.

Every forest fire in the District will receive a response, but these responses will be governed by:

- the predicted behaviour of the fire; and
- the potential impact of the fire on persons, property and values.

The fire management program will be performed in a well planned, safe and cost effective manner while still ensuring that the Ministry's legislated obligations are met, and its other responsibilities are fulfilled and that all land and resource management requirements relative to fire, are met to the extent possible.

The fire management program will maintain its standards and momentum by:

- engaging modern research and systems support techniques;
- transferring available technology into practical applications; and
- recognizing personnel as the prime component of the program.

(iv) **Discussion** The fire occurrence history of the Chapleau District for the past 20 years, by five year periods, is as follows:

Year	Fires	Hectares
1963-67	130	3100
1968-72	139	300
1973-77	330	4800
1978-82	133	9600

The major areas of concern with respect to forest fire activity in the Chapleau District are:

- the number of spring and summer fires along the railway lines seems to be on the increase, possibly because of gradual reductions in right-of-way maintenance burning by section crews;
- forest industry fires, which usually occur in cutover areas. These are not particularly numerous, but they often demonstrate severe fire behaviour because of the dry fuels they have available;
- the number and distribution of trees killed by the spruce budworm outbreak of the late 1970's has resulted in an almost District-wide fire hazard increase. This insect's activity has diminished sharply in the last few years, with most of the injured trees now showing good recovery, and the dead trees beginning to rot away;
- there is a trend towards increasing numbers of Crown land recreationists, and this, conceivably, could lead to an increase in the numbers of recreation-related fires; and
- lightning accounts for many of the area's forest fires, especially in the hillier landscapes in the southern and northcentral parts of the District.

The major impact of District fires has been as follows:

- because of reductions in the amount of right-of-way maintenance burning, railway fires are becoming more numerous, and often result in more extensive wildfires that can cause severe drains on the Ministry's manpower and fire-fighting equipment resources;
- forest industry fires often occur in recent or ongoing harvesting areas, and thus can result in the loss of piles of cut wood, adjacent mature timber, newly planted regeneration, and the temporary shutting down of cutting operations;
- in recent years, burning sawdust piles have been a concern, both because they are difficult to extinguish, and because they tend to be more active during times of high fire hazard; and
- garbage dump fires are a continuing nuisance, and a drain on resources.

In order to achieve the stated objectives and minimize the above concerns and impacts, the District program will emphasize:

- administering the *Forest Fires Prevention Act*;
- developing fire prevention and control agreements with railways, the forest industry, and others;
- encouraging fire prevention through education and information dissemination;
- ensuring an appropriate response to every wildfire.

The use of prescribed fire in the District will probably be expanded as a silvicultural tool for forest regeneration. Prescribed fire will also be encouraged as a burning program on railway rights-of-way to reduce hazards in these areas.

5. FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The fisheries resource is managed for both recreational and commercial uses. In addition to specific policies for commercial and sport fishing, there is also a need for a general policy related to fisheries management.

a. General

(i) **Objective** To protect, enhance, maintain and rehabilitate fish communities and their environment in order to provide an optimum contribution of fish, fishing opportunities, and their associated benefits to society.

(ii) **Strategy**

- monitoring fish communities for signs of stress, and where stress is identified, taking corrective action;
- rehabilitating degraded aquatic communities by habitat improvement and stocking;
- enforcing current fisheries legislation consistently and equitably to ensure that both anglers and commercial fishermen participate in co-operative management and adhere to their catch limits and quotas in order to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future;
- ensuring that the environmental quality essential to the health of the District's aquatic communities is retained;
- allocating the fisheries resource among user groups to provide an optimum mix of benefits based on an objective and careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario, and to ensure that a healthy and balanced fish community is maintained;
- improving access to waters capable of sustaining additional recreational fishing; and
- expanding fisheries knowledge for more effective future management (e.g. creel census, lake inventory surveys, experimental management).

(iii) **Discussion** The population and economy of Ontario continue to grow, and with them a greater demand has been placed upon fish resources. The progressive loss of desired fish stocks has resulted from the degradation of fish communities by one or more stresses including eutrophication, acid rain, overfishing, and habitat destruction. Because of the continental impact of acid rain, the Ministry, in conjunction with other jurisdictions, will actively support rehabilitation research projects.

b. Sport Fish

(i) **Objective** To maintain opportunities for diversified angling experiences, and to meet the future angling demand for all species within the limits of sustained yield management.

(ii) **Target** To satisfy District angling demand through the provision of up to 189,200 kilograms of sport fish per year.

(iii) **Strategy**

- providing angling opportunities for all species found in the waters of the District;
- promoting the greater utilization by anglers of less desirable fish species;
- directing management efforts towards the prevention of habitat destruction and the rehabilitation of degraded aquatic habitats; and
- encouraging relocation of fishing demand through such means as angling season adjustment and the provision or control of access.

(iv) **Discussion** Of the District's total annual fisheries productivity of 600,000 kilograms, only about 190,000 kg. are considered to be sport fish species (14,000 kg. of trout production, and about 176,000 kg. of warmwater sport fish). This production is well in excess of the estimated 121,000 kg. of fish that are currently being taken. A redistribution of fishing pressure may be necessary to alleviate the overharvesting that is now occurring on a few specific lakes. Overall, the District's fisheries resource will support the 12 percent growth in harvest that is predicted to occur by the year 2000.

c. Lake Trout

(i) **Objective** To manage for the survival and maintenance of significant lake trout populations, as well as the the provision of angling opportunities.

(ii) **Target** The 24 known lake trout lakes in the Chapleau District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Eleven of these lakes are currently designated as type A1, ten are type A2, two are type B2, and there is one type C lake. See appendix B.

(iii) **Strategy**

- type A-1 and B-1 lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout populations;
- type A-2 and B-2 lakes will be managed for lake trout populations but will consider other objectives on a case by case basis; and
- type C lakes will be managed for other uses as required.

(iv) **Discussion** Type A lakes generally contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout and are also waterbodies where the Crown has generally maintained ownership of the shoreline. Type B lakes contain moderate populations of lake trout, some portions of which may be dependent upon stocking, and may have some small degree of private shoreline development. Type C lakes generally contain a low lake trout population.

Lake trout are not common in the Chapleau District but wherever they do occur, special management efforts will be made to protect the water quality in lakes where they exist. Within 120 metres of lake trout waters, forest harvesting will only be permitted if it is carefully controlled so that the lake trout habitat is protected. Such waters are generally recognized as having fragile aquatic systems and are sensitive to stresses imposed on their ecosystems.

d. Commercial Fishing

(i) Objective To encourage the harvest of commercial fish populations when it is biologically and economically feasible.

(ii) Target Commercial fishing will be considered on a lake by lake basis. Additional bait fish harvesting areas will be identified.

(iii) Strategy

- providing for commercial food fisheries where appropriate;
- setting regulations and quotas to promote a sustained yield of commercial fish species from commercially fished waters;
- promoting the development of local markets for the consumption of commercial fish species; and
- attempting to increase the public acceptance of commercial fishing operations in certain areas.

(iv) Discussion Poor markets, small and diseased fish, and the general remoteness of many of the area's larger lakes have tended, historically, to restrict any effort to fish commercially in the Chapleau District. With a growing world protein shortage and the rapidly rising cost of other meats, some of the distractions will likely be of lesser importance by the end of the planning period. The demand that could result may call for some allocation of waters for commercial fishing.

Bait fishing, on the other hand, is already well established in the District. The nineteen bait-fish dealers that currently operate with the District sell some 26,600 dozen minnows per year, with an estimated annual value of $40,000. This industry is expected to expand in relation to increased sport fishing activities.

6. FOREST MANAGEMENT

(i) Broad Objective To provide for a continuous contribution to the economy by forest based industries, and to provide for other uses of the forest through sound forest management.

(ii) Objective

- within the limits of sustained yield management, to provide to the region's forest based industries a supply of wood sufficient to meet their estimated industrial requirements; and
- to encourage the production of the maximum "value added" to the provincial economy from the industrial use of the forest resource by promoting as full and complete a utilization of the available forest resources as is commercially possible.

(iii) Target By the year 2000, to annually provide 1,367,600 cubic metres of conifer and 791,000 cubic metres of hardwood from Crown land, towards meeting the wood requirements of those forest industries which are currently dependent upon wood fibre from the Chapleau District.

(iv) Strategy

- managing in a multiple use setting the 1.82 million hectares of production forest to provide for present and future commitments to the forest based industries currently established;
- gathering the required information on regeneration techniques, soils, growth, and yield data that will permit intensive forest management;
- determining the required level of forest management and implementing the silvicultural programs, to obtain this level;
- ensuring that expansions of current industries are based upon increased utilization of tree species and components which may currently be under-utilized. Further use of hardwood species will tend to free additional volumes of coniferous material which is found in association with hardwood working groups. Encouraging the exchange of wood fibre between sawmills and pulpmills will further increase utilization;
- increasing advice and/or assistance to encourage forest management on private land;
- accelerating the privatization of silvicultural operations through forest management agreements and incentives to private tree nurseries;

- increasing the use of fire management and improved suppression techniques in areas of high timber values;
- increasing the emphasis on modified harvesting techniques in order to increase natural regeneration and forest utilization;
- ensuring that forest management plans and operating plans are in place and are prepared within the framework of multiple forest use; and
- accelerating the annual allowable cut where warranted by age class distribution.

(iv) Discussion The Chapleau District administers some 1.82 million hectares of Crown land production forest. On that area, there currently is an annual allowable cut of some 2,268,000 cubic metres of wood, (1,422,000 cubic metres of conifer, and 847,000 cubic metres of hardwood). Current accelerated harvesting of overmature stands may not continue to the end of the planning period. As a result, the annual allowable cut may drop to 2,157,000 cubic metres (1,367,000 cubic metres of conifer and 791,000 cubic metres of hardwood).

Four mills operate in the District, and between them they employ 470 people in their mill and bush operations. Nearly 60 percent of the District's total harvest is processed at mills outside the area and of that which is sawn here, more than half of its bulk weight is shipped (as wood chips) to papermills in other areas.

The District's current industrial conifer commitments are slightly greater than the present annual allowable cut for those species. This commitment will be adjusted as the next management plans are written. Hardwood commitments are much lower than their annual allowable cut, so it remains possible that some industrial expansion can be accommodated in this area.

Future industrial demand will undoubtedly increase due to such factors as technological improvements and mill modernization. On most forest management units there is sufficient variance between the present annual harvest and recent calculations of the annual allowable cut to accomodate a portion of this growth over the next twenty years. However, if localized timber supply problems materialize, the primary responsibility to alleviate the shortage will rest with the forest industry through better utilization of existing timber supplies. For its part, the Ministry will provide improved forest protection and will investigate ways of improving wood allocations.

Approximately three quarters of all of the District's cutover lands are regenerated at the present time (either naturally or through some type of site treatment). It can be expected that considerable improvements will be realized in the near future as new nurseries and the Forest Management Agreements come into effect. The Upper Spanish Forest of E.B. Eddy is currently under a forest management agreement. Similar agreements are now in effect for the Pineland Management Unit and the Horwood Lake Management Unit.

7. MINERAL MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Broad Objective To encourage a balanced economic and social contribution to the Chapleau District, by the identification, orderly development, and utilization of mineral and other earth resources.

b. Metallic and Non-metallic Minerals and Fossil Fuels

(i) Objective To encourage exploration and development of the mineral resources of the District.

(ii) Target Due to the uncertainties of success in mineral exploration work, it is not realistic to set any specific targets for District mineral production for the duration of the planning period. What is important, however, is a realization of the need to keep lands with "high" and "medium" mineral potential open for further exploration work.

(iii) Strategy
- discouraging, on lands having high or medium mineral potential, those uses which are incompatible with mineral exploration and extraction activities;
- encouraging the implementation of Ministry mineral exploration assistance and incentive programs, particularly in areas having both high unemployment and significant mineral potential;
- providing an accurate and comprehensive data base through field mapping projects, compilation of mineral exploration and mineral deposit data, etc.;
- providing expertise on ideas of ore genesis, stratigraphic interpretation, etc. and in other fields related to the finding of ore;

- compiling, in the form of Data Series Maps, current and historical geophysical and geological data gathered from government and company files;
- promoting co-ordination in research projects carried out by government, universities and industry in order to avoid conflict and duplication; and
- providing geological and mining reference centres and drill core storage facilities for public, industry and government use.

(iv) **Discussion** Some parts of the Chapleau District, most notably the east central and northeastern areas, are underlain by those types of bedrock (the metasediments and metavolcanics of the greenstone belts) that are generally considered to be the most favourable host rocks for the prominent ore deposits of the Canadian Shield. Various alkalic rock types occur in the more central part of the District, and these and the carbonatite deposits of this area are both prime zones for exploration. Most of the remaining parts of the District have been judged to have low economic mineral potential, but there are still a few areas whose potential is unknown.

It should also be recognized that the Ministry's mineral potential classification is general and tentative in nature. This is because most bedrock surfaces are hidden by overburden, and because mineral potential must be considered in three dimensions rather than simply by its surficial distribution. Consequently, mineral resource evaluation will always remain a changing, unfinished exercise. The Ministry's mineral potential classification system, therefore, is being used only as a preliminary guide in the District planning process.

There is only one mine (the Penhorwood talc mine) now operating in the District, but it is expected that mineral exploration will increase in the future, especially as road access improves. Scattered peat deposits also exist most notably in the northern portion of the District.

c. Mineral Aggregate

(i) **Objective** To meet anticipated future demand for mineral aggregates with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

(ii) **Target** The District target for mineral aggregate production is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 7.5 million tonnes for the period 1982 to 2000. The target represents the minimum supply which must be protected.

(iii) **Strategy**
- ensuring that critical and significant mineral aggregate deposits are available for extraction. Compatible land uses are permitted on critical and significant deposits on Crown lands prior to extraction of aggregate resources. On private lands, the Ministry will encourage compatible land uses which do not preclude the extraction of aggregate resources;
- ensuring that unclassified areas are explored sufficiently to assess their probable quantity and quality of mineral aggregates;
- designing programs to more accurately determine the aggregate mineral potential of lands close (within 30 km.) to areas of high consumption;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the extraction and utilization of high quality aggregates in order to minimize such undesirable practices as potholing and high-grading of aggregate deposits;
- encouraging, through the Quarry Permit system and otherwise, better management practices in the rehabilitation of exhausted pits;
- encouraging, through municipal planning mechanisms, the appropriate treatment of existing pits and quarries, wayside pits and quarries, and critical aggregate areas; and
- identifying provincially significant deposits (greater than 100,000,000 tonnes) of high quality crushable aggregate to supply possible future large scale extraction and transportation to areas of need.

(iv) **Discussion** Almost all of the Chapleau District's aggregate consumption (currently about 376,000 tonnes/year) is used for vehicular or railway roadbed construction and upkeep. There is widespread abundance of all grades of aggregate in the area, and no shortages of these materials are foreseen during the planning period.

The Ministry cannot guarantee continued use or present levels of production from legally existing pits and quarries. Therefore, as a means of ensuring the protection and availability of adequate aggregate resources, the Ministry identifies significant aggregate resource areas in its plans, and generally permits aggregate extraction in most areas of the District.

The Ministry is not seeking large areas solely for aggregate extraction. Rather, it is seeking where possible, designations such as forestry or agriculture which provide for ongoing uses without precluding future aggregate production.

8. PROVINCIAL PARKS

(i) Goal and Objective To provide a variety of outdoor recreation opportunities, and to protect provincially significant natural, cultural and recreational environments within a system of provincial parks.

- Protection Objective: to protect provincially significant elements of natural and cultural landscape of Ontario.
- Recreation Objective: to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high-intensity day use to low-intensity wilderness experiences.
- Heritage Appreciation Objective: to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario.
- Tourism Objective: to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

(ii) Target Targets for the park system have been developed in association with each of the four policy objectives. These targets express the level of service which the provincial park system should achieve if the objectives of the system are to be met.

Earth and Life Science - to achieve the earth and life science targets, it has been determined that ecological representation of 113 landscape units is required in the Northern Region. It has also been determined that representation of 198 earth science themes/features is possible in the Northern Region. Systematic earth and life science inventories are ongoing to determine the location of feasible nature reserve parks or zones or other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program.

Historical - comprehensive studies dealing with the representation of historical resource themes relevant to the Northern Region are not complete. Therefore, no targets have yet been developed for the Chapleau District. There are, however, certain themes which are represented in the existing provincial parks. These include some excellent rock art (pictograph) sites and relics of the fur trade (New Brunswick House) in Missinaibi Lake Provincial Park, and a museum of depression-era logging equipment in Wakami Lake Provincial Park.

Recreation and Tourism - the day use recreation target identified for the Chapleau District is 4,650 opportunities for residents of the District, and sufficient additional opportunities (17,400) to meet tourist demand. For car camping, the District has a target of 2,650 opportunities to satisfy resident demand, with 40,900 further opportunities needed to accommodate pressure from the District's annual tourist influx. The backcountry recreation target for the Ministry's Northern Administrative Region is to provide for 163,000 opportunities in wilderness parks and 71,000 opportunities in non-wilderness park areas. These targets have not been assigned to individual Districts, but it is apparent that the two existing waterway parks, the Missinaibi River park candidate, and the candidate wilderness zone being proposed for Missinaibi Lake Provincial Park will contribute significantly (with backcountry travel opportunities) to the overall regional target.

Heritage Appreciation - the provincial parks in this District and its neighbours will provide ample opportunities for exploration and appreciation of our natural and cultural heritage.

(iii) Strategy

- encouraging tourist use of provincial parks within the District and providing additional supply, supplementary to private sector supply, when necessary;
- monitoring the capacity in District provincial parks to meet day-use and camping targets;
- assessing the park system within the District to determine whether sufficient opportunities exist for the exploration and appreciation of the area's natural and cultural heritage.
- monitoring the capacity of the District provincial parks to provide wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry travel opportunities;
- conducting earth science, life science and cultural inventories, both within and outside the provincial parks system; and
- reviewing within the context of the District land use planning process, all identified park candidates in order to determine whether a particular candidate:
  - (i) should be recommended for park status,
  - (ii) should be dropped from further consideration for park status,

(iii) should be identified as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest;[1]

(iv) **Discussion** There are seven existing parks in the District. Together these parks provide a developed and undeveloped supply of 178,000 day use recreation opportunities and some 311,000 car-camping opportunities. They also offer 19,000 opportunities for wilderness and non-wilderness backcountry recreation.

In addition to the seven existing parks, Table 1 identifies the status of candidate park areas.

TABLE 1 STATUS OF CANDIDATE PARK AREAS

Candidate Area	Size (hectares)	Classification	Target Achievement	Recommendation
Missinaibi Lake adjustment	48,403 (excludes) some of the land formerly in the park, but recommends new lands for inclusion	Natural Environment (includes a wilderness zone)	10,000 back country travel opportunities and representation of several earth science, life science and historical features	Recommended for park status.
The Shoals adjustment	10,156	Natural Environment	Retention of existing 25,000 day use opportunities and 40,000 car camping opportunities. Also gives representation of several life and earth science features	Recommended for park status
Missinaibi River	3,716 in Chapleau District (38,046 ha. in complete park)	Waterway	Chapleau District gets small portion of 22,000 back-country travel opportunities. Numerous earth science, life science, and historical features	Recommended for park status
Biscotasi Lake	1147	Recreation	4000 day use opportunities and 22,000 car camping opportunities	Recommended for park status, when warranted by demand in the area
Pattinson Township Site	3.6	Nature Reserve	Regionally significant earth science feature	Recommended for park status

As earth science, life science and cultural inventories continue, sites will be examined for park status or for other acceptable arrangements as may be required to fulfill the objectives of the provincial parks program. One such arrangement is to designate a site as an Area of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI). These "ANSI's" are areas of land and water which may contribute to the achievement of the Ministry's protection objective, and complement the provincial park system by providing or encouraging protection for additional areas not regulated as provincial parks.

Where Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values. On private lands, the Ministry will, through co-operation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties, and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of Areas of Natural and Scientific

(1) *Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features which have been identified as having values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study, or education. They need not become "Nature Reserves" under the Parks Act; and their identification on private land does not indicate any intent of the government to acquire, restrain or prevent any private use of land.*

Interest on private land does not indicate any intent of the Ministry to acquire that land, or restrain any private use.

9. TOURISM

(i) Objective To provide from public lands and waters, and to encourage on other lands and waters, a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries provided that:

- the capacity of the supporting natural resource base is not exceeded; and
- opportunities continue to exist for public use adjacent to urban centres and general recreational use by local populations.

(ii) Strategy

- identifying those areas where both the land base and the resources are capable of supporting expansion of an existing or new tourist facility;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Tourism and Recreation concerning natural resource potential and public demands on those resources;
- increasing dialogue with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture concerning the identification and preservation of historic and cultural features for interpretive purposes;
- increasing dialogue with tourism operators to aid in identifying what resource management problems are being experienced, and to determine methods of alleviating those problems; and
- attempting to locate new Crown land camping and recreational facilities away from areas where significant conflict with tourism facilities may occur.

(iii) Discussion Commercial tourism contributes significantly to the local economy. Because many of these dollars are related directly to hunting and fishing opportunities, the Ministry of Natural Resources plays a vital role in this industry's future. There are at present some 57 commercial tourism businesses in the District. Eleven of these operators also provide fly-in services for anglers and hunters, and they, along with a few operators based outside the District, maintain a total of 110 commercial outpost locations.

The Ministry intends to protect most of the present tourism lakes from increased access by applying the road access policy discussed earlier in this document. Fisheries inventories will be undertaken on additional lakes to determine their capacity to support additional tourism use.

10. WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

a. General

(i) Objective To provide optimum social and economic benefits to the residents of Ontario consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

(ii) Strategy

- meeting the demand for hunting and viewing recreation opportunities for certain wildlife species through the management of species and identification and protection of their habitats;
- encouraging the transfer of demand not satisfied by certain species (e.g. moose) to other species (e.g. black bear) presently being under-utilized;
- allocating the District's wildlife resources according to the following priorities:
  - maintenance and/or rehabilitation of the resource,
  - the resource rights of Treaty Indians,
  - recreational benefits to the residents of Ontario, and
  - the greatest economic benefits to Ontario;
- providing opportunities for increased appreciation of wildlife and its environment;
- identifying and protecting rare and endangered species of wildlife and their habitats;
- identifying and protecting non-game species of wildlife and their habitats;
- encouraging hunters and trappers to be adequately trained and to observe a high ethical standard;
- enforcing and encouraging the adherence to Ontario's legislation affecting wildlife and its habitat;
- improving the wildlife data base through population, habitat and harvest surveys; and
- producing and implementing District wildlife management plans.

(iii) Discussion Habitat is a major factor influencing wildlife populations. The size, physiological well-being and reproductive success of wildlife populations are largely dependent upon the quality and quantity of food and cover available. The capability to produce habitat is related to soils and climate, since these affect the type, abundance and diversity of plant species present. Actual or existing habitat conditions are also dependent upon present land uses (e.g. forestry).

In addition to its intrinsic value, wildlife is an important focus of outdoor recreation in the planning region. Hunting and viewing by residents and out-of province visitors contribute to the social and economic well-being of the province. The rate of participation for both viewing and hunting of small game species has remained fairly constant in recent years and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. The demand for big game hunting is expected to increase.

b. Moose

(i) Objective To provide, through an increase in the size of the moose herd, opportunities for additional economic and recreational benefits.

(ii) Target To increase by the year 2000, the herd size to 8,800 moose and the annual harvest to 1,200 moose.

(iii) Strategy

- regulating the harvest in each Wildlife Management Unit (WMU) to a biologically sound level;
- directing or distributing the hunting pressure to avoid localized under or over harvests;
- providing opportunities for viewing and photography;
- ensuring that moose habitat is maintained or improved through forest management and other activities; and
- controlling predators in problem areas through trapping or through more direct predator control measures.

(iv) Discussion The moose is the most prominent game species in the District, but because these animals have been over harvested in the past, intensive management efforts are going to be required to rebuild their populations. The main aspects of this management program will appear in the form of better habitat management (through increased use of modified timber cutting practices), increased predator control and enforcement efforts, and an interim reduction in hunting pressures.

Despite the low populations and consequent low success rates, a major increase in hunter demand is anticipated over the next twenty years. It must be stressed that the potential moose harvest in the year 2000 can only be obtained through an interim reduction in the harvest. If moose continue to be harvested at the present rate, the target harvest for the year 2000 will have to be reduced significantly.

c. Black Bear

(i) Objective To increase the opportunities for black bear hunting and viewing.

(ii) Target To expand the black bear harvest to between 120 and 200 animals annually.

(iii) Strategy

- promoting black bear as a desirable big game resource to hunters and commercial outfitters;
- encouraging safe opportunities for the viewing of black bear;
- encouraging the total utilization of the black bear taken by hunters;
- increasing research efforts in the area of population dynamics and habitat definition; and
- encouraging the harvest of bear, particularly in areas where they are a high nuisance factor.

(iv) Discussion Since the great majority of black bear hunters are non-residents, the value of this hunt is a considerable tourism resource. Most bear hunting activity occurs in the spring, and hence provides a longer and more diversified season for local lodge and outpost operators.

d. Waterfowl

(i) Objective To contribute towards meeting the demand for waterfowl hunting and viewing opportunities.

(ii) Target Target figures are not available.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing and protecting important wetland habitat areas and staging grounds;
- encouraging an increase in the harvesting of specified duck species; and
- increasing research efforts.

(iv) Discussion Waterfowl do not play a large role in the area's hunting activities. Any attempt to increase the harvest of particular waterfowl species must take into account flyway and continental harvests and populations. Local management efforts will concentrate on the protection and improvement of wetland habitat.

e. Small Game

(i) Objective To manage small game in order to meet harvest demand to the year 2000.

(ii) Target To continue to provide satisfactory small game hunting opportunities through to the year 2000.

(iii) Strategy

- improving population, habitat, and harvest information as a base for more specific management;
- continuing to manage the resource to provide a hunting season for all small game species; and
- encouraging the development of hunter interest in small game species.

(iv) Discussion A fair variety of small game species exists in the District, and most hunters appear to be satisfied with their successes. It is expected that this type of hunting will increase in popularity. Small game supply will almost certainly continue to exceed demand for the duration of the planning period.

f. Commercial Fur

(i) Objective To provide opportunities for additional social and economic benefits through increased utilization of the fur resources. Fur management will promote maintenance of healthy furbearer populations, species diversity and humane trapping practices.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest of beaver to 4,500 pelts and maintain the existing annual harvest of fisher, marten and lynx. A substantial increase in the harvest of other furs will be encouraged.

(iii) Strategy

- increasing the capability for setting and assessing quotas for beaver and other fur bearing species;
- encouraging efficiency among present trappers and attracting new trappers through trapper education programs;
- encouraging the establishment of local trappers councils;
- protecting and managing furbearer habitat; and
- enforcing quotas and legislation related to commercial fur management.

(iv) Discussion When compared to the Ministry's estimates of furbearer populations, the District trapping returns show that for certain species this harvest can indeed be expanded. A low quota for beaver for the past few years has allowed an increase in this animal's population. New, higher quotas are imminent, and this will permit the District's beaver harvest to increase from recent levels of about 2,700 animals to about 4,500 pelts annually. The outlook, so long as fur markets remain strong, is for trapping activities to increase from their present levels. It is expected, however, that this rise in harvest levels will result more from improved efficiency than from a major increase in the number of trappers.

g. Non-consumptive Uses (Non-hunting, Non-trapping)

(i) Objective

- to prevent additional species from being endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species, with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list; and
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
  - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses,
  - provide benefits from tourism,
  - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and
  - ensure the safety of the public.

(ii) Strategy

- to protect, conserve and manage all wildlife species (both non-game and game) on public and private lands, and to ensure the perpetuation of diverse high quality habitats;
- to identify wildlife species in the categories listed below and to protect or manage populations of these species if the best available scientific, social and economic data indicate that such action is necessary to achieve the above objectives. These categories include endangered, threatened or rare species, and populations of significant wildlife species (both non-game and game);
- to work co-operatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private land owners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources (both non-game and game);
- to increase non-governmental participation in the identification and management of wildlife, especially the endangered, threatened or rare species; and

- to provide extension services which promote an understanding of the values of wildlife resources (both non-game and game), and non-consumptive uses, and which enhance social benefits and tourism.

11. WILD RICE

(i) Objective

- to provide sustained optimum social and economic benefits to the people of Ontario by stimulating the use and management of wild rice, while recognizing its traditional significance and potential economic benefits to native people;
- to provide a source of food for native people and other local residents;
- to allocate harvesting rights for personal use and commercial purposes, among all interested Ontario residents and corporations, consistent with the requirements of traditional users;
- to provide opportunities to increase the productive areas for cultivating wild rice and to enhance quality and yields, particularly in natural waters;
- to stabilize annual production; and
- to improve the overall economic return to harvesters, processors, marketers and others involved in the wild rice industry.

(ii) Target To increase the annual harvest and related benefits.

(iii) Strategy

- assessing the potential for harvest expansion through an investigation of the extent and stability of existing wild rice stands as well as the feasibility of introducing new stands;
- encouraging the processing of "green" rice within the Planning Region;
- restricting the issuance of new harvesting licences in areas where it would be in conflict with waterfowl management; and
- discouraging shoreline and other development which would have an adverse impact upon wild rice stands.

(iv) Discussion At the present time wild rice is not abundant in the Chapleau District. About a dozen stands are known, but only two of them appear to have the capability to support harvesting operations. Plantings and cultivation may allow for commercial utilization in the future.

12. SUMMARY OF TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

The following table summarizes the targets to be achieved in the Chapleau District to the year 2000. The figures have been rounded, recognizing that a finite degree of preciseness at this broad level of detail is not realistic. The targets reflect the mix of resource activities to be carried out within the District. Strategies indicating how these various targets can be achieved have been discussed previously in the Resource Policy section.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF CHAPLEAU DISTRICT TARGET ACHIEVEMENT

Program	Target Achievement (to year 2000)
Aggregate Extraction	Protect for extraction 7.5 million tonnes (from Crown and private lands).
Agriculture	No target assigned.
Commercial Fishing	Selected waterbodies will be considered.
Cottaging	Up to 580 cottage lots by the year 2000.
Crown Land Recreation	Demand can be satisfied on land base. No applicable target or facilities construction.
Forestry	
- conifer	Provide (from Crown land) 1,367,000 cubic metres annually from management units administered by the District.
- hardwood	Provide (from Crown land) 791,000 cubic metres annually from management units administered by the District.
Hunting	
- moose	Increase the District herd size to 8,800 animals and the annual harest to 1,200 moose.
- bears	Promote the harvest of 120 to 200 black bears annually.
Mining	Encourage exploration and development (no numerical target). 95% of the land base is open to exploration including 97% of the land with "high" and "medium" potential.
Peat	Not applicable in the District.
Provincial Parks	Provision of 178,000 day use opportunities and 327,000 car camping opportunities possible. Identified 7 parks and 3 candidate areas recommended for park status.
Sport Fishing	Provided for up to 189,200 kg. of sport fish annually. Designated 23 lake trout lakes.
Tourism	Identified 80 existing tourism lakes and river sites. Five planning areas were identified for further remote lodge and outpost locations, pending further fisheries evaluation.
Trapping	Increase the harvest of beaver to 4,500 pelts annually. (indicator species only)
Wild Rice	Further sites to be identified when productivity has been determined.

D: land use areas — guidelines

The District has been divided into 13 separate areas as illustrated on Map 2, and on the folded Map 3 in the pocket inside the back cover. The rationale for the division of the planning area into the smaller areas is based on the premise that the activity or mix of activities in one area is significantly different, or carried on under other conditions, from the activities which will occur in the adjacent areas.

The format for the presentation of each separate area consists of three parts:

a. Area Description
This part identifies the location of the area, its present use and level of development, any major resource values, previous commitments that will continue to affect the area (e.g. timber or trapping licences) and known problems and issues.

b. Land Use Intent
This section gives the general role of the area and indicates, where applicable, the priority of those uses that are permitted on Crown land.

c. Land Use Activities
This lists the individual activities and developments on Crown land along with applicable guidelines. Ministry concerns about private land uses are noted where applicable.

All areas are numbered for identification purposes (with a number that corresponds to those on Maps 2 and 3). The area activity form must be read in its entirety to determine the range of uses permitted, and any applicable guidelines or conditions.

Where applicable, the primary and secondary uses are indicated for the area. The term "primary" is used to convey the meaning of priority rather than intensity or abundance of use. "Secondary" means that a use is permitted so long as it does not conflict with the primary use of the area. Where there is a conflict in a specific area, the primary use will normally take precedence. However, there will be instances where the secondary uses (e.g. tourism), will require specific considerations in particular parts of a planning area. This will require the primary use, often forestry, to adhere to the special guidelines such as the road and modified management area guidelines.

Where there is an increasing conflict with the primary use, site specific negotiations between the conflicting parties and the Ministry will attempt to resolve the conflict. Expansion of existing uses will generally be considered where it will not conflict with other uses. For example, Crown land might be made available for an individual resort to expand if its own land base is inadequate. In some areas certain uses will not be permitted to expand (Crown cottaging development, for example) but existing cottage use would continue unaffected. In some instances the Ministry may wish to phase out or alter existing uses. New or unanticipated uses/activities may be permitted on Crown land subject to individual assessment.

Land uses on private land will generally not be objected to unless otherwise specified or restricted by legislation. The Ministry recognizes that its land use guidelines have no legal status and that land use control of private land rests with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing (MMAH) or designated municipalities. There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed development on private land, while in conformance with municipal official planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry interests. In such situations, the Ministry will attempt to resolve the problem through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If the Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations they may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry policy. Therefore, where the Ministry indicates that it would prefer not to see certain land uses take place on private land, this is the position

the Ministry will generally adopt when making input to official plans or zoning by-laws and when responding to the "circulation for comment" of private proposals by MMAH or the municipality. Such responses will be restricted to concerns within the Ministry mandate.

Additional operational and development guidelines, such as those for roads and modified management areas, will be incorporated into resource management plans that are developed to guide activities within each area, in order to prevent or reduce any conflict with other uses. Where land tenure documents are granted, they will contain similar conditions for the same purpose.

While Indian Reserve lands are not subject to provincial control, it is anticipated that future development on Indian Reserves would be compatible with the intent established for the area(s) adjacent to the Reserve.

DISTRICT DE CHAPLEAU DISTRICT

LEGEND/LÉGENDE

12 area reference number
numéro de référence régional

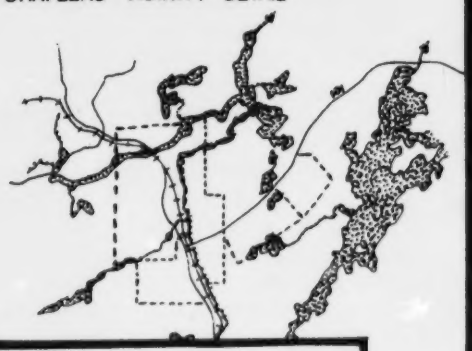
area boundary
limite régionale

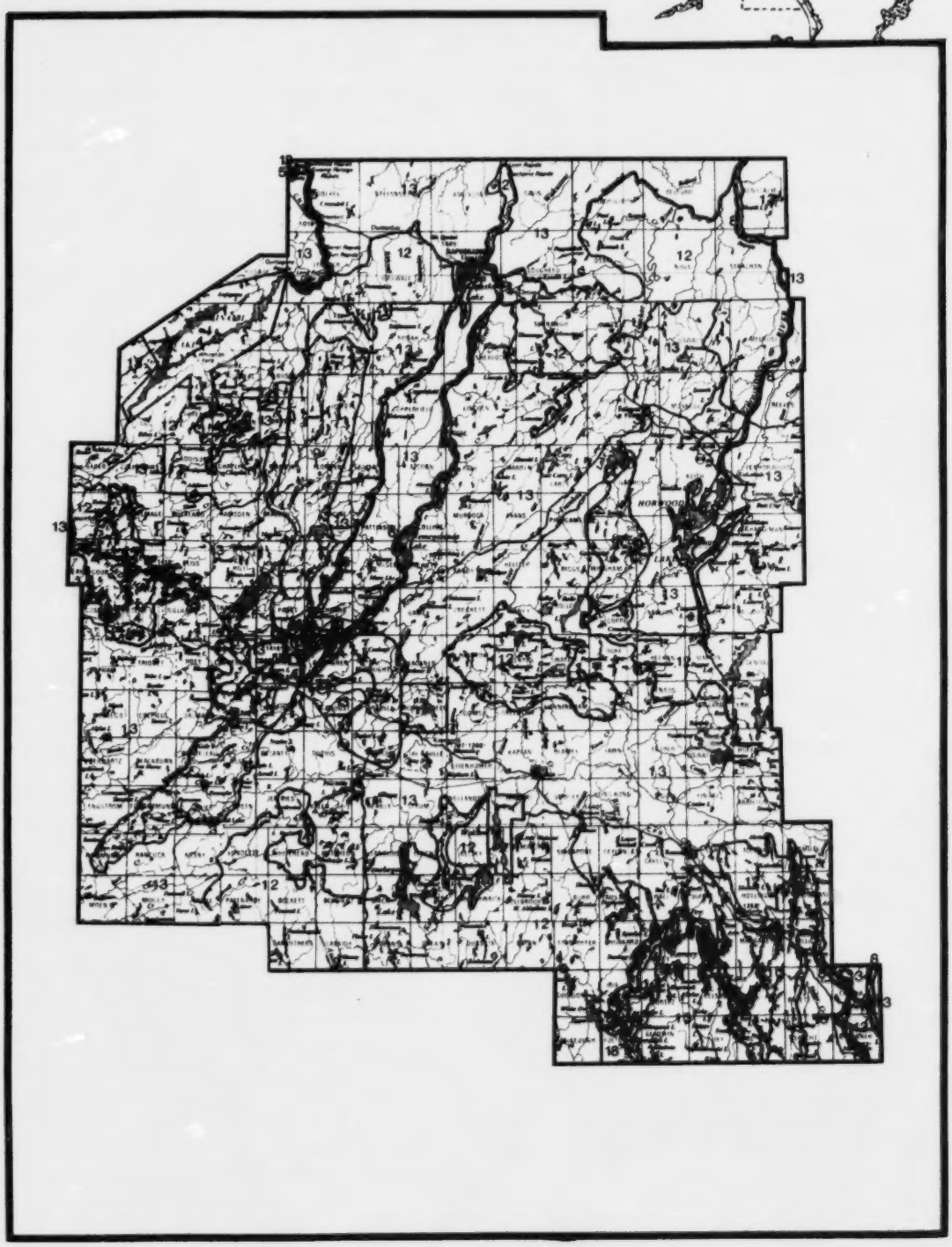
N

Miles 10 0 10 Milles

Kilometres 10 0 10 Kilomètres

CHAPLEAU VICINITY DETAIL





1. THE CHAPLEAU URBAN AREA

a. Area Description

This area includes the organized Municipality of Chapleau and the airport. Most of Chapleau's 13.5 square kilometres, plus the additional 3.2 square kilometres at the airport site are privately owned. Half of the total land base of the town is not cleared or serviced for any sort of urban-type land uses. Land uses are governed by the municipality's official plan and zoning by-laws.

b. Land Use Intent

The intent in this area is to continue to support municipal development. On those lands which are not occupied with urban-type uses, the Ministry will encourage a mix of resource oriented programs, particularly those which may enhance the urban environment (e.g. industrial and recreational). Urban and rural residential development will not be permitted adjacent to the airport.

Land use development within this area will be guided by the official plan for the Municipality of Chapleau. Ministry input into an anticipated review of this planning document should attempt to ensure that the Ministry's programs are allowed to operate wherever feasible in support of the local economy. Structural development in flood plain areas will be discouraged.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 1 — CHAPLEAU URBAN AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		The removal of aggregate will be in conformity with municipal planning controls.
Agriculture	x		As allowed by the official plan.
Bait Fishing	x		New bait fish licences will be considered in the municipality if the area has the resource productivity to sustain it.
Commercial Fishing		x	Sufficient resources are not available.
Cottaging	x		Cottaging is subject to the official plan.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Encouragement will be given to all types of urban-oriented forms of outdoor recreation.
Forestry	x		Forest management activities should be encouraged in areas other than the urban development area.
Hunting		x	The discharge of firearms is not allowed by municipal by-law.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration is encouraged in conformity with municipal planning controls. The staking of mining claims on registered plans of subdivision is subject to the approval of the Minister.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		As regulated by the official plan.
Rural Residential	x		As regulated by the official plan.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		This will be encouraged through habitat protection and enhancement measures.
Tourism	x		
Trapping	x		Trapping is permitted except in that portion of the town which falls within the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Urban Development	x		As regulated by the official plan.
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No known resource.
Wildlife Viewing	x		

2. INDIAN RESERVES

a. Area Description

The District has eight Indian Reserves. Six of these (IR#61, IR#61A, IR#74, IR#74A, IR#75, and IR#76B) are in the immediate Chapleau area. The two outlying parcels of reserve lands are the Mountbatten Township Reserve (IR#76A), and a very small property on the east side of Kapuskasing Lake in the northern part of the District (IR#83). These areas in total contain 10,466 hectares.

b. Land Use Intent

Except for administrative responsibilities for some federal statutes, Indian Reserve lands do not fall within the land use jurisdiction of the provincial government. Land use decisions are the shared responsibility of the federal government and the appropriate band councils.

The Ministry encourages the development of Reserve resources and adjacent Crown land in a compatible manner.

3. THE UNORGANIZED COMMUNITIES

a. Area Description

This area covers the Planer area adjacent to the Municipality of Chapleau, and the seven small communities of Biscotasing, Devon, Foleyet, Island Lake, Pineal Lake, Ramsey, and Sultan. Initially these communities developed as small settlements surrounding either sawmills or some other facet of the woods industry. Tourism is now an important component in the economies of Biscotasing and Foleyet.

b. Land Use Intent

The Ministry recognizes the communities as local service centres for resource users. The Ministry's main role in these areas is to protect the safety of their inhabitants from threats such as flooding, or fire on surrounding forest areas.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 3 — THE UNORGANIZED COMMUNITIES

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Sufficient supplies exist outside, but adjacent to these communities.
Agriculture	x		Localized agricultural activities will be permitted to re-establish, particularly in the Foleyet area.
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish licences will be permitted where the resource exists.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	Discouraged in the built up areas except where it assists in fire protection.
Hunting	x		
Mining	x		The staking of mining claims on registered plans of subdivision is subject to the approval of the Minister.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		
Rural Residential		x	Further disposition of public land will require the prior approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		
Trapping	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Urban Development		x	Further disposition of public land will require the prior approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	No wild rice stands exist.
Wildlife Viewing	x		

4. THE DISTRICT'S EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARKS

a. Area Descriptions

There are seven existing provincial park areas in the Chapleau District. The land use planning exercise is recommending that five of these areas should remain intact, but that two others should undergo boundary changes. These seven park areas are as follows:

(i) Missinaibi Lake Provincial Park and Candidate Area

This natural environment park is located in the northwest corner of the District. Currently, 44,061 hectares centred around Missinaibi Lake are in regulation under the *Provincial Parks Act*. Through a combination of modifying the dimensions of the existing park, and adding a portion around Little Missinaibi Lake, an additional 4,342 hectares are proposed. Water accounts for 33 percent of the park's surface area. At the present time there are two cottages and two commercial outpost camps in the park.

(ii) The Shoals Provincial Park and Candidate Area

Straddling Hwy. 101 near the District's western boundary, the eastern and northern parts of the existing natural environment park border on attactive waterbodies, many with fairly high recreation potential. To the north of the present park there is a candidate area (of 5,787 hectares), and this land also borders on waterbodies with fairly high recreation potential. There is one commercial tourist operation in this area. The Ministry intends to add the candidate area to the park, but then to modify the overall park boundary in such a way that the high recreation values are retained. The new park area would be 10,156 hectares.

(iii) Chapleau-Nemegosenda Provincial Park

This existing waterway park covers 8,158 hectares and includes 122 metres of either side of the lower reaches of the two rivers after which it is named. Most usage of the area is by canoeists. Development in the park includes one resort, five commercial outpost camps, two hunt camps and a cottage. There is also an unofficial access point in Sadler Township, and a road crossing in Pattinson Township. Many of the people who use any of these other facilities are in the area primarily for hunting and fishing purposes.

(iv) Five Mile Lake Provincial Park

The 456 hectares of this existing recreation park are located at the eastern end of Five Mile Lake, some 32 kilometres south of Chapleau on Highway 129. Camping and day use activities are its main uses.

(v) Wakami Lake Provincial Park

Located in the south central part of the District, this 8,806 hectare recreation park surrounds one of the area's larger lakes (23 percent of the park). Most of the park's visitors are anglers.

(vi) Mississagi River Provincial Park

Only 11,603 hectares of this waterway park are in the Chapleau District. The area is popular for canoeing, hunting and fishing. One wilderness lodge, one outpost camp, three hunt camps, and a cottage are found in the park.

(vii) Ivanhoe Lake Provincial Park

Located near Foleyet, this 1,567 hectare natural environment park is a popular camping area. Its main attractions are its eskers and fine beaches. Also of note are the fishing and hunting opportunities in the area. The park currently accommodates an MNR field camp facility.

b. Land Use Intent

It is recommended that the present boundaries of The Shoals and Missinaibi Lake Provincial Parks be adjusted as described previously. For Missinaibi Lake, the revisions would reduce the land area of the present park, but there would simultaneously be additions of the candidate areas at the southwest end of Missinaibi Lake and in the Little Missinaibi Lake basin. The recommendation for The Shoals park is that there be deletions from the southwestern part of the present park, but that the northern limits be extended to allow the park to focus northward towards Windermere Lake. The boundaries of the other existing parks have not been altered.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 4 — EXISTING PROVINCIAL PARKS

Activity	Recommended Guidelines
All uses	The provincial park areas will be managed according to their individual existing park master plans and/or existing park policies and interim management guidelines. Once The Shoals boundary realignment is in effect, it is recommended that hunting and trapping be permitted in the park area north of the highway. It is further recommended that the existing commercial tourist establishment in this area also be allowed to remain, but those in the Little Missinaibi Lake extension of Missinaibi Lake Provincial Park be relocated outside the park over time. Motor boating is also recommended to continue on Missinaibi Lake.

5. THE MISSINAIBI RIVER

a. Area Description

The Chapleau District portion (3,716 ha. out of a total of 38,046 ha.) of this candidate waterway park lies within 122 metres of the river's high water mark downstream of Missinaibi Lake Provincial Park. Access is available (by boat) from Missinaibi Lake Provincial Park and from the CNR main line at Peterbell. There is one hunt camp in the Chapleau portion of this candidate area. This river is part of the historic Lake Superior to James Bay fur trade canoe route, and was very highly ranked in the provincial waterway evaluation.

The existing park reserve was established in two phases 1970 and 1976. Extensive resource inventory studies were conducted during the summer of 1976 and a provincial waterway evaluation program was conducted in the same year. These studies found that the entire waterway candidate could contribute up to 22,000 user-days of backcountry travel experiences to the provincial objective. A document which provided a summary of the most up-to-date information about the river and the government's approach to planning was circulated to the general public, and to all interested organizations and industrial groups. In 1978 several options and an approach to management were again circulated for extensive public review. The work resulted in the *Missinaibi River Park Reserve - Interim Management Guidelines* published and circulated in 1979.

b. Land Use Intent

The Missinaibi River is recommended for park status. The area will be managed under the guidelines established by the *Missinaibi River Park Reserve Interim Management Guidelines* until park status is achieved. It is further recommended that after park status is achieved most of the ongoing activities within the area be permitted to continue. The exception to this would be commercial logging which is not recommended as a continuing use. An outline of those ongoing activities which are recommended for continuation is given in the land use activity section, however, it must be realized that in some instances further refinements may be required.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 5 — THE MISSINAIBI RIVER

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		It is recommended that existing bait fishing be permitted to continue.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	The existing hunt camp may be phased out in the future.
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable.
Forestry		x	
Hunting		x	It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue in the part of this candidate north of the Canadian National Railway line.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads		x	Permanent road crossings are not encouraged. A limited number of crossings may be permitted, but only if the need can be satisfactorily demonstrated.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	It is recommended that existing tourism activity be permitted to continue.
Trapping		x	It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted in the part of the candidate that lies north of the Canadian National Railway line.
Urban Development		x	
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		
Other	x		Motor boating is recommended to continue.

6. THE PATTINSON TOWNSHIP SITE

a. Area Description

This candidate nature reserve area is located on the western shore of Nemegosenda Lake. The 3.6 hectare site contains a regionally significant exposure of a carbonatite-alkalic complex.

b. Land Use Intent

The Pattinson Township nature reserve candidate is recommended for park status.

c. Land Use Activity For Area No. 6 — THE PATTINSON TOWNSHIP SITE

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining		x	
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status.
Roads		x	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing		x	
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Urban Development		x	
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		

7. THE BISCOTASI LAKE SITE

a. Area Description

A 1,147 hectare recreation class candidate park is located at the northern end of Biscotasi Lake. The candidate could potentially supply 4,000 day use and 23,000 camping opportunities in the area. The site would provide campground accommodations in the Biscotasing area, and access to many local water routes, including the Mississagi River Waterway Park. It is located in the "Grey Owl Country" and provides an interesting history of the early conservation movement. The area has low mining potential and no structural development.

b. Land Use Intent

The Biscotasi candidate recreation park is recommended for future park status subject to demand.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 7 — THE BISCOTASI LAKE SITE

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing		x	
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation		x	Not applicable.
Forestry		x	
Hunting	x		It is recommended that hunting be permitted to continue.
Mining	x		It is recommended that mineral exploration/extraction be permitted to continue.
Provincial Parks	x		Recommended for park status when local demand warrants.
Roads		x	Roads associated with mineral exploration and development will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		It is recommended that sport fishing be permitted to continue.
Tourism		x	
Trapping	x		It is recommended that existing trapping activity be permitted to continue.
Urban Development		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Recommended Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	None known in the area.
Wildlife Viewing	x		

8. THE WATERWAY RECREATION CORRIDORS

a. Area Description

There are five parts to this planning area. The five sub-areas are:

(i) Kapuskasing Lake, in the north central part of the District — This waterbody is accessible via either float plane or the railway at Elsas. It has three tourist lodges and connects together the north ends of the two branches of the Chapleau-Nemegosenda Provincial Waterway Park;

(ii) the upper reaches of the Chapleau-Nemegosenda canoe route, located in the central part of the District — Because it crosses private land, the south end of this canoe route was never incorporated into the adjacent provincial park. Nonetheless, it still receives heavy recreational use, both from canoeists and, on Chapleau, Henderson, and Borden Lakes, from power boaters. Both Borden and Chapleau Lakes have tourist lodge facilities and considerable cottage development. Nemegosenda Lake has two lodges;

(iii) Horwood, Hoodoo, and Groundhog Lakes located in the east central part of the District, and the lower reaches of the Woman River at the south end of Horwood Lake — This is a popular general recreation area, especially for people from the city of Timmins. This sub-area has five lodges, two outpost camps, and over 50 cottages. General day-use recreation is prominent among land use activities in this area. Two canoe routes enter the area via the Woman River at the south end of Horwood Lake. Horwood and Hoodoo Lakes are also water storage reservoirs for Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co. hydraulic generating stations downstream on the Groundhog River;

(iv) the Groundhog River, in the northeastern portion of the District, from Groundhog Lake downstream to the Kapuskasing District boundary — This is a popular canoe route, especially with whitewater enthusiasts; and

(v) the Spanish, Snake, and East Spanish Rivers, in the District's southeastern corner. All of these rivers are popular canoeing waterways. The Spanish system from Biscotasi Lake upstream, is also regulated for downstream power generation for the Internation Nickel Co. There are five outpost camps on these waterways.

These five areas collectively lie within two forest management agreement areas (Waferboard Corp. and Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co.) and four Crown management units.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary use of these waterway areas, including 120 metres of shoreline, will be recreation. Further road access may be developed into the Horwood-Hoodoo-Groundhog Lake area, and upper Chapleau-Nemegosenda area, primarily to serve cottaging properties. Road access into and across the other areas will be discouraged but not prohibited. Alternatives to road crossings will be considered. Where a crossing is found necessary, it will be designed to enhance recreational values. Structural development will not be permitted in areas subject to flooding. Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreation values, historical sites, and fish and wildlife habitats. The Spanish River will be referred to the Provincial Parks Council as a study area.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 8 — THE WATERWAY RECREATION CORRIDORS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	Sufficient resources are available outside these areas.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Commercial bait fishing will be encouraged in association with the various lodge and tourism facilities that already exist in these areas.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for "coarse" fish species will be considered on Kapuskasing, Horwood, and Borden Lakes.
Cottaging	x		Crown land will be disposed of for cottaging purposes on Horwood Lake. Cottaging developments that are proposed on private land will be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing canoe routes and access points will be maintained.
Forestry	x		Modified management techniques may be used within 120 metres of shorelines. Because of the lake trout populations in Emerald and Nemegosenda Lakes, extra precautions will be sought whenever forestry operations are carried out near these two waterbodies.
Hunting	x		Encouraged throughout this area except for those parts of it which fall in the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activities will be encouraged in this area. On mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights within 120 metres of the shoreline. This, however, does not preclude the exercise of mineral exploration activities.
Provincial Parks			The Spanish River will be referred to the Provincial Parks Council as a study area.
Roads	x		Road access will be discouraged, except in the Horwood-Hoodoo and Groundhog Lakes area.
Rural Residential		x	Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.
Sport Fishing	x		
Tourism	x		Commercial tourism ventures will be encouraged to further develop the recreational potential of these areas, particularly the outfitting of canoeists. Certain waterbodies in this area are identified as tourism locations. These include Kapuskasing, First, and Lebell Lakes, and an area at the confluence of the Spanish and Snake Rivers between the following UTM grid locations: Cavana 303273, Cavana 340238, and Breadner 289200.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		To be encouraged throughout the area, with the exception of the game preserve.
Urban Development		x	
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		The only known site is on Kapuskasing Lake. If these stands can be well established, a commercial harvest would be encouraged.
Wildlife Viewing	x		To be encouraged as part of the recreational attraction of the area.

9. THE VEHICLE ACCESS RECREATION AREAS

a. Area Description

This area consists of five sub-areas. Each of these areas is centred along a main forest access road. The five sub-areas are:

(i) those areas accessed by the Ivanhoe Road in Ivanhoe, Silk, Wigham, and Coppell Townships — There are a large number of "put, grow, and take" coldwater trout lakes in this area. It is already accessed and will continue to be accessed, by timber roads;

(ii) the Kebskwasheshi River access road, running mainly through Neelands, Lynch, and Bounsall Townships — This road corridor accesses a number of warmwater lakes and also the lake trout waters of Memoir Lake. It has a long history of Crown land recreation use;

(iii) the Pineal Lake/Cow River road corridor — This sub-area includes all those locations that are accessible from the road system southwest of Chapleau into the Cow River area. It also includes the lake areas along Highway 101 west of Chapleau that are accessible from both the Esher Road and the Bird Bath Bay access point road (to Nagasin Lake);

(iv) the east Gallagher-McNaught-Halsey-Nimitz area in the central part of the District — Much of the recreational potential in this area has just recently been opened up by timber harvesting activities. The area has both warm and coldwater lakes and considerable cottaging potential. One outpost camp will be affected by the access that is being brought into this area; and

(v) the game preserve access corridor — This area runs straight north from Chapleau along the main roads into the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve. This road allows access to a large number of warmwater lakes.

These five areas collectively lie within the Pineland Forest Management Agreement and four Crown management units.

b. Land Use Intent

Although they have been labelled as "vehicle recreation areas", these corridors will, in fact, be true multiple resource use areas. The Ministry will encourage a program of at least minimal road maintenance, to be carried out in cooperation with other agencies and organizations, in order to keep the main access arteries into these areas open for recreation and resource extraction. Recreation will be a priority in shoreline areas and resource extraction will be priority in backshore areas. Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreation values, archaeological sites, and fish and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 9 — THE VEHICLE ACCESS RECREATION AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Pits will nct be allowed within 120 metres of coldwater lakes or 60 metres of warmwater lakes. Rehabilitation of pits will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for coarse fish will be considered in the upper Nebskwashi Lake, Lipsett Lake, and Nebskwasheshi Lake.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Cottaging	x		Cottaging is proposed for this area. Lakes to be assessed will be: Adagio, Cachege, Gallagher, Hamilton, Kilpatrick, Lower Cachege, McNaught, Moodie, Nemegos, Nick, Nimitz, Olympic, Saylors, Sinclair, Tophet, Unit, and the lake in Nimitz Township at UTM grid location 349784. In addition, once the 1967 fire damage has recovered further, the Ministry will again look at supplying more cottage lots on the lakes of the upper Nebskwashi River system: Nagasin, Highbrush, Sideburned. Remote cottaging will also be promoted in this area. Lake plans will be completed in the following areas: a) the Keelow-Puswawa-Camptwo Lakes area in the Fitzsimmons Township locale; b) the lakes in northern Whigham and central Silk Townships; c) the northern part of Nimitz Township; and d) the lakes in Gallagher and McNaught Townships in the Kilpatrick Creek watershed.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forestry activities will be encouraged in these areas. Modified management techniques may be used within 120 metres of shoreline areas.
Hunting	x		A primary activity in all areas except within the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration is encouraged with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. It is expected that mineral exploration and development work will be aided by the road maintenance programs carried out in these areas. On mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights within 120 metres of waterbodies.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		The Ministry will encourage continued road access into these areas by pursuing a minimal road maintenance program in co-operation with the resource industries. Road access to cottaging subdivisions will be encouraged.
Rural Residential		x	Rural residential use will be discouraged. Crown land will not be disposed of for this purpose.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Sport Fishing	x		One of the benefits of road access into these areas will be to continue to distribute angling pressures throughout the District.
Tourism	x		Locations for road accessible tourist establishments will be considered where an under utilized fishery resource exists.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage trappers to harvest to quota levels. No trapping will be permitted in the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Urban Development		x	
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		Sideburned Lake, located in this area is probably the District's most likely location for a commercial harvesting operation. Kebskwasheshi Lake may also be a site worthy of investigation.
Wildlife Viewing	x		The Ministry will develop wildlife viewing locations, especially along the Missinaibi Lake access road.

10 THE BISCOTASI/RAMSEY/INDIAN MIXED USE AREA

a. Area Description

This zone encompasses all those parts of the Ramsey Lake basin (within 120 metres of the shoreline) which are not included in the Mississagi River Provincial Park, all of Biscotasi Lake and 120 metres of its backshore lands (except for the candidate park area and Biscotasing townsite), and the area between Ramsey Lake's East Arm and Northwest Arm of Biscotasi Lake. In addition, the zone extends southward from the above noted areas to include the Mishap Creek watershed, the whole Indian Lake basin, and Tasker Creek. Apart from the community of Biscotasing, the area now contains 12 cottages, 16 hunt camps, 10 commercial outpost camps, a lodge and a campground. Three Ministry water access points are a further indication of the recreational use in this area. Other major values are extensive unaccessed wood supplies in the E.B. Eddy Forest Management Agreement Area, some high mineral potential in the northern part of the Biscotasi Lake basin, and the water storage reservoir system that INCO Ltd. has developed here for its hydraulic generating stations downstream on the Spanish River system.

b. Land Use Intent

It is proposed that this area should continue to be a mixed use area for recreation, forestry, mineral exploration and water storage. Because of the many conflicting interests, however, the Ministry will prepare a more detailed area plan. Until this plan is completed, the area will continue much the same as at present. Resource management plans will contain guidelines to protect significant recreational and tourism values, historical or archaeological sites, and fisheries and wildlife habitat.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 10 — THE BISCOTASI/RAMSEY/INDIAN MIXED USE AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Pits will not be permitted within 120 metres of any lake. Rehabilitation of pits will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing may be permitted for coarse fish species on Biscotasi, Ramsey and Indian Lakes. Appropriate quota levels would be established in subsequent fisheries management plans.
Cottaging	x		Additional cottaging will be considered in the subsequent area plan if fisheries resources can sustain such use.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forest harvesting operations are only expected to occur in the southern part of this area during the planning period. A local fuelwood area will be made available for the citizens of Biscotasing.
Hunting	x		

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged, with a minimum of shoreline disturbance. On mining claims, the Ministry may reserve to the Crown the surface rights within 120 metres of any waterbody.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		Roads will be managed in accordance with the access road policy, particularly in the vicinities of Earl, Zak, Indian, Houghton, Winnie, and Skelton Lakes.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		This is one of the few areas in the District where sport fish harvesting is approaching or even above the level of sustained yields. Various management programs will be considered to increase the productivity of this area's sport fishery.
Tourism	x		Commercial facilities will be allowed to expand if resource capability exists. This evaluation will be made in a subsequent fisheries management plan. Indian, Houghton, Earl, Zak, Winnie and Skelton Lakes are identified as tourism lakes.
Trapping	x		Trappers will be encouraged to harvest to quota levels.
Urban Development		x	
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	Wild rice is not known to exist in the area.
Wildlife Viewing	x		

11. THE WINDERMERE/GOLDIE REMOTE RECREATION AREA

a. Area Description

This area takes in Windermere, Kathleen, Goldie and Prairie Bee Lakes (except for the parts that lie in the candidate park area attached to The Shoals Provincial Park) and 120 metres of their backshore lands. The area also includes a number of smaller lakes that fall within or adjacent to the area, including Soretooth, Therien, Horseshoe, Panacheese, Henna, Madge and Delmage Lakes and the upper Goldie River. The area currently contains 16 cottages, three lodges, two commercial outposts, two private camps, and one youth camp. The area is accessible only by the Canadian Pacific Railway and two roads, one to the east end of Windermere Lake, and the other to the south end of Prairie Bee Lake. Water levels on Windermere Lake are lowered by about 2 metres in late winter to provide flow augmentation to downstream generating stations belonging to the Great Lakes Power Company. The area is currently under timber licence to Chapleau sawmills.

b. Land Use Intent

This area will be designated primarily for public outdoor recreation. Water level fluctuations will be continued on Windermere Lake provided there is no detrimental effect on the lake trout spawn. Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreation resources, historical and archaeological sites, and fish and wildlife habitats.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 11 — THE WINDERMERE/GOLDIE REMOTE RECREATION AREA

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction		x	
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		Commercial fishing for non-game species may be considered pending the results of a District fisheries management plan.
Cottaging	x		Crown land cottage dispositions may be considered on Prairie Bee Lake, but will require a lake development plan. No further Crown cottaging will be considered on Goldie, Windermere, or Kathleen Lakes.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry		x	There are no forest harvesting operations scheduled for this area during the planning period.
Hunting	x		Hunting activities are encouraged except in that part of the unit that falls within the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration will be encouraged, but with precautions to minimize shoreline disturbances.
Provincial Parks		x	

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Roads	x		Road access proposals will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		This is one of the major recreational uses of the area. Lake trout management will be a high priority on Winderemere. Kathleen and Goldie Lakes.
Tourism	x		The existing lodge facilities may be permitted to expand, provided the fisheries resource exists to support them. No further tourist establishments will be allowed on lake trout waters. Goldie Lake is identified as a remote tourism water-body and will be afforded protection under the access road policy.
Trapping	x		Trapping activity will be encouraged to expand to quota levels. No trapping is allowed in that part of the area that falls within the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Urban Development		x	
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		There are no known sites, but wild rice could be introduced if feasible locations can be identified.
Wildlife Viewing	x		

12. THE REMOTE AREAS

a. Area Description

This group of several distinct areas which are here called "remote" are all those lands in the District which although under timber licence currently have no road access, and there are no known plans to build roads between now and the end of the planning period. The development in these areas currently consists of 52 commercial outpost camps, four commercial lodges, and six cottages or hunt camps. Minimal road building activity is anticipated in the area in the next 20 years. In all likelihood, this construction will only be that which is needed for new mineral exploration and development activity. The area has localized high mineral potential, most notably in the "Swayze Greenstone Belt" which is in the east central part of the District.

b. Land Use Intent

For the duration of the planning period, this area's primary use will be for commercial tourism and Crown land recreational activities. Lakes that now support commercial tourist operations have been identified, and other potential tourism lakes will also be identified in this planning area if, upon completion of a Ministry lake survey, an underutilized fisheries resource is located. Development will not be permitted adjacent to the bald eagle nests on Wenebegon, Rice and Marionette Lakes, or the heronries in McKeough and Singapore Townships. Resource management plans will contain guidelines for the protection of significant recreational and tourism values, historical and archaeological sites, and fish and wildlife habitats.

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 12 — THE REMOTE AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Pits will not be allowed within 120 metres of shorelines. Pit rehabilitation will be required.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		Bait fish operations will be permitted.
Commercial Fishing		x	
Cottaging		x	
Crown Land Recreation	x		Existing uses will be encouraged to continue.
Forestry	x		No forest harvesting operations are presently anticipated in this area during the planning period.
Hunting	x		Hunting is not permitted in the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Mining	x		Mineral exploration activities will be encouraged, with a minimum of shoreline disturbance.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		No road construction is anticipated in this area, but if needed, primarily for mineral exploration or development, they will be managed in accordance with the access road policy, particularly in the vicinity of tourism lakes.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Rural Residential		x	
Sport Fishing	x		At present, the sport fish harvest potential of this zone is under-utilized. Additional studies will be undertaken early in the planning period to determine which lakes can support additional outpost camps. There will be no further dispositions of Crown land on any lake trout lakes.
Tourism	x		The Ministry will manage this area with the intent of using it primarily for enhancing a tourism objective. Because of their existing commercial tourism development, the following waterbodies are being identified as tourism lakes: Paul, Lincoln, Northwind, Ossin, Sherlock, Prairie Grass, Komak, Shenango, Wenebegon, Cam, Shawmere, Burntwood, Calf, Lemoine, Wasasinka, Beak, Embarass, West Abinette, Rice, Nineay, Frechette, Rush, Shannon, Marionette, Brett, Denyes, White Owl, Cree, Swayze, Northpoint, Lebell, Engineer, Gowagamak, Woman, Dyment, Sylvanite, Raney, Shiners, Glade and Moore. Note: the above list also includes the unnamed waterbodies (at the UTM locations quoted) in the following townships: Eaton 706395 Beckett 228507 Belford 010835 Patenaude 112516 Amundsen 635914 Rollo 710013 Also included are: the Windermere R. between D'Avaugour 763207 and Hornell 765254; the Ivanhoe R. between Lackner 510969 and Raney 638059; the Paypeeshek R. from Wadsworth 810843 to Wadsworth 886908 and the Chapleau District environs of Florence Lake in Grossman Township. In addition to the foregoing, new outpost camps and even fly-in lodges may be permitted where the fisheries resource can sustain them. The following lakes will be evaluated (from a fisheries perspective) to determine their ability to support commercial tourism activity. If found capable, they may also be identified as remote tourism lakes: Oates, Betty, Grenadier, Ribes, Carew, Anjigaming, Abbey, Burton, Addison, Stump, Hanson, Crossley, Barty, Coppell, Mishionga, Rae, Alcona, Little Wakami, Red Pine and Kakanakwa.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Trapping	x		Trappers will be encouraged to expand to quota levels.
Urban Development		x	
Wild Rice Harvesting		x	
Wildlife Viewing	x		

13. GENERAL MIXED USE AREAS

a. Area Description

The general resource extraction and management area occupies more than half of the District's total land base. It encompasses a significant portion of the District's high mining potential and most of the areas where forest extraction activities are anticipated in the next 20 years. The major companies operating in this area are Chapleau Forest Products, A & L Lafreniere Limited, J.E. Martel & Sons Ltd., Mallette Lumber, E.B. Eddy Ltd., and the Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co. The area contains the majority of the District's roads and access facilities, along with six commercial lodges, 27 commercial outpost camps, and 114 cottages. The primary outdoor recreation activities are fishing, hunting, canoeing and boating.

b. Land Use Intent

The primary activity throughout much of this area will be an expansion of the forest, mining, and trapping sectors. This will be intermixed with locally dominant recreation and tourism concerns. Road access will be directed towards facilitating the priority land uses suggested for this area, while at the same time increasing recreational opportunities. All resource extraction/management plans will contain conditions to protect significant recreational values, historical and archaeological sites, and fisheries and wildlife habitat (e.g. heronries on Robson, Dunrankin, Cinqisle, and Devon Lakes and on small unnamed lakes in Dalmas, Paul, and Gladwin Townships; eagle nests in Keith and Horwood Townships; and an osprey nest in Paul Township).

c. Land Use Activities For Area No. 13 — GENERAL MIXED USE AREAS

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Aggregate Extraction	x		Extraction sites are to be rehabilitated and regenerated when the resource is exhausted.
Agriculture		x	
Bait Fishing	x		
Commercial Fishing	x		This industry will be considered on larger waterbodies after further fisheries evaluation.
Cottaging	x		Lake plans will be prepared for as many of the following lakes as demand warrants: Adams, Burying, Canthook, Chartrand, Chene, Cosens, Hepburn, Least, Vimy, Wolotka, White Owl (in Evans Twp.) In addition, remote cottaging will also be permitted in this area with special emphasis on the south Kalen/Hutcheon Townships area.
Crown Land Recreation	x		
Forestry	x		Forest harvesting and regeneration operations will take place over much of this land base during the planning period. In many areas that have already been cut, the emphasis will be on silvicultural programs. The modified management area policies as stated in section II-B of this document will be applied in this area.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
Hunting	x		Hunting is not permitted in the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.
Mining	x		Mining exploration will be encouraged in this area, and should be aided by the extension of the forestry roads network.
Provincial Parks		x	
Roads	x		All roads built in this area will be subject to the access road policy, particularly in the vicinity of identified tourism waterbodies.
Rural Residential		x	Further rural residential dwellings will be discouraged in this area. The approval of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing will be required prior to any disposition of public land for this purpose.
Sport Fishing	x		The continued expansion of road access throughout this area will help to disperse the fishing demand. Because of its lake trout population, Rollo Lake will be a fisheries management priority.
Tourism	x		The following lakes, having both commercial tourist etablishments and nc existing road access, have been identified: Biggs, Ridley, Paypeeshek, Rollo, Comox, Lower Turnbull, Bonar, Piano, Forearm, Mike, Deluge, Kyushk and Dumbell. Also included in this list are the following waterbodies (located by UTM grid number) in these townships: Bader 788338 & 794338 Lincoln 605495 Lincoln 627470 Lincoln 605425 Warren 708388 Lemoine 712500 Lougheed 709756 and a group of four lakes in Ossin Township centred on 808733. Lakes with poor road access and existing commercial tourist camps, but still to be identified as tourism lakes, include: Oswald, Muskego and Laundry. The above list also includes a lake in Hardiman Township at UTM grid number 160207.

Activity	Acceptable		Guidelines
	Yes	No	
			In addition to the foregoing, new outpost camps and even fly-in lodges may be permitted where the fisheries resource can sustain them. The following lakes will be evaluated (from a fisheries perspective) to determine their ability to support commercial tourism activity. If found capable, they may also be identified as tourism lakes: Maki, Murdock, Pepperbell, Bader, Ramsden, Ant Island, Alpha, Ogasiwi, Montgomery, Crooked, Kennedy, Siwash, Lasucor, Croasdell, Cavell and an unnamed lake beside Little Stefansson.
Trapping	x		Efforts will be made to encourage trappers to harvest to quota levels.
Urban Development		x	
Wild Rice Harvesting	x		The only existing stand with development potential is in the northwest arm of Opeepeesway Lake.
Wildlife Viewing	x		

E: application

1. METHODS OF APPLICATION

Application of the *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* will be accomplished through the regular programs and activities of the Ministry, such as:

- the planning and approval of specific Ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, and amendments thereto, plans of subdivision, consent applications and zoning orders under the *Planning Act*;
- the review of specific development proposals by other proponents on both Crown and private land;
- selective application of restricted area orders, under the *Public Lands Act* in areas without municipal organization;
- through specific conditions (e.g. road and modified management area guidelines) being included in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of various provincial acts (e.g. - the *Public Lands Act*, the *Mining Act*, the *Crown Timber Act*, etc.);
- liaison and cooperation with other government Ministries and agencies, such as the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Environment, Tourism and Recreation, Northern Affairs, Municipal Affairs and Housing, and Ontario Hydro and the Conservation Authorities;
- education and extension programs with private land owners, municipalities and other interest groups.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for the desired level of achievement over the course of the planning period which runs until the year 2000.

2. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS

Ministry land use guidelines essentially indicate where certain activities might be carried out on Crown land and under what general conditions. Resource management plans (e.g. forest management and operating plans) indicate how a specific activity will be carried out in the specified area and how other uses will be considered.

All Ministry resource management plans must have due regard for the intent of the approved *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines.*

3. MUNICIPAL PLANNING

The *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* have no legal status. The control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by the municipalities or the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing under the authority of the *Planning Act.*

The Ministry of Natural Resoures recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, Conservation Authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. Consequently, the Ministry will continue to work with these groups, and especially with the municipalities through the Ministry's plan input and review program, to ensure that natural resource values are considered in local planning documents. The *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for Ministry involvement in the municipal planning process in this District.

Where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicate that the Ministry wishes to try to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities in order to work towards the achievement of Ministry objectives, this will be undertaken in consultation with municipal officials and private landowners. At this time the needs of other users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the Ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments

on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on Ministry programs or interests. In such situations the Ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and MMAH. If this Ministry is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, it may consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act* and in accordance with Ministry of Natural Resources policy.

In municipalities containing Crown land, there could be situations where municipal planning documents may call for uses on those lands that are different from those that are indicated as acceptable in the *Land Use Guidelines*. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the Ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

4. OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

In addition to providing internal direction for the integration of Ministry programs, the *Chapleau District Land Use Guidelines* are also useful in highlighting to the public, other agencies and levels of government what the varied responsibilities of the Ministry of Natural Resources are, and how these concerns will be reflected in Ministry participation in the land use planning efforts of others. The Ministry will work closely with other agencies and groups when carrying out its programs. In some instances, other agencies may assist the Ministry with the application of the *Land Use Guidelines*.

There will also be occasions where the Ministry and others (for example, another government agency) will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified, the Ministry will enter into negotiations with the other agency to arrive at an acceptable solution.

5. APPLICATION OF RESTRICTED AREA OR ZONING ORDERS

a. Under the *Public Lands Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Ministry of Natural Resources may apply a restricted area order under the *Public Lands Act* to control land use on private land when it is considered that a specific use(s) would (or may) impact adversely on Ministry programs.

b. Under the *Planning Act*

In areas without municipal organization, the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing may apply a zoning order under the *Planning Act*. Such orders have a purpose and effect similar to zoning by-laws prepared by councils in organized municipalities.

In addition to the input to and review of these orders, the Ministry of Natural Resources might request the imposition of an order by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing or an amendment to an existing order.

APPENDICES

A: public consultation

This section outlines the opportunities which the Ministry provided for the public to comment on this document's contents during its preparation. It also summarizes the nature of the responses received. Copies of all documentation received, as well as copies of the Ministry's analysis of the comments, are available for viewing at the District office or at the Ministry's public reading room in its main office in Toronto.

TABLE A1 OPEN HOUSE PRESENTATIONS (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Location	Attendance
Background	April 6, 1982	Chapleau	3
Options	June 7, 1982	Chapleau	44
Options	June 8, 1982	Foleyet	27
Minister's Forum	Nov. 19, 1982	Timmins	150
Minister's Forum	Dec. 3, 1982	Sault Ste. Marie	350 (est)

TABLE A2 SUPPLEMENTARY MEETINGS ATTENDED (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	Date	Group
Formative	November, 1979	Le Club Richelieu (Chapleau)
Background	May 13, 1982	Chapleau Lumberman's Association
Options	July 2, 1982	Foleyet Area Tourist Outfitters
Options	July 23, 1982	Concerned Resort Operators Association of Chapleau
Options	July 27, 1982	Great Lakes Power Ltd.
Options	August 17, 1982	INCO, Engineering Department

TABLE A3 PLANNING DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED (as of November 1, 1982)

Phase	# of Documents
Background	386
Options	344

TABLE A4 TYPES OF INPUT RECEIVED IN RESPONSE TO THE OPTIONS DOCUMENT (as of November 1, 1982)

Type Of Response	Number
Letters	44
Briefs	3
Meeting Minutes	3
Comment Sheets	18
Memos of Conversations	16
Total	84

TABLE A5 RESPONSES TO OPTIONS DOCUMENTS BY ORIGIN AND REPRESENTATIVE CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS (as of November 1, 1982)

Representative Categories	District Planning Area	NE Ont. Planning Region	Provincial	Out-of-Province	Total
Members of Parliament	—	—	—	—	—
Advisory Committees	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural Industry	—	—	—	—	—
Anglers and Hunters Assoc's/Groups	—	—	1	—	1
Commercial Fishing Industry	—	—	—	—	—
Conservation Authorities	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental/Parks Assoc's/Groups	—	1	9	—	10
Forest Industry	1	5	1	—	7
Gov't Agencies (incl. Ont. Hydro)	—	6	3	—	9
Individuals	8	1	21	1	31
Mining Industry	—	1	1	—	2
Municipalities	—	—	—	—	—
Native Organizations/Groups	—	—	—	—	—
Tourist Industry	19	1	—	—	20
Trapping Industry	—	—	—	—	—
Other (incl. non-aligned groups)	—	4	—	—	4
Totals	28	19	36	1	84

B: rationale for designation of prime lake trout lakes

Lake trout, more than any other species of fish native to Ontario, symbolizes the dilemma posed by the effects of civilization and society's desire to preserve a highly valued species. This concern is the result of a combination of five major factors:

- the small number of lakes in Ontario and the world containing lake trout (less than one percent of the lakes in Ontario contain lake trout);
- the biological limitations of the species;
- their vulnerability to exploitation;
- the severity and low productivity of the species' habitat; and
- its inability to adapt to and cope with a wide variety of stresses and changing environmental conditions.

The 24 lake trout lakes in the Chapleau District have been evaluated and classified according to their ability to produce and maintain a lake trout population. Type A contain excellent populations of naturally reproducing lake trout. On the eleven type A1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. The 10 type A2 lakes have some private shoreline development. These lakes will be managed for lake trout but consideration will be given to other objectives on a case-by-case basis. Development should be designed to have a minimal impact on the acquatic habitat, e.g. shoreline set-back etc.

Type B lakes contain either fair populations of naturally reproducing lake trout or excellent populations which are dependent upon stocking. On type B1 lakes the Crown has retained ownership and therefore control of the shoreline. These lakes will be managed exclusively for lake trout. No additional access or development will be permitted. Chapleau has no type B1 lakes. The two type B2 lakes have some private shoreline development and will be managed similarly to A2 lakes. The District's one type C lake contains poor lake trout populations. This is due to restrictive habitat conditions, e.g. summer oxygen depletion, etc. This lake will be considered for other uses as required.

Within 120 metres of lake trout lakes, forest harvesting will only be permitted if it is carefully controlled and the lake trout habitat is protected.

The lake trout lakes in the Chapleau District and their classifications are as follows:

Type A1 - Trump, Vezina, White Owl, Shanguish, Lance, Ninegee, Fraser, Kathleen, Memoir, Winnie, Kashbogama
Type A2 - Wabus, Prairie Grass, Upper Green, Nemegosenda, Emerald, Nushatogaini, Goldie, Missinaibi, Rollo, Como
Type B1 - none in this category
Type B2 - Windermere, Borden
Type C - Hogsback

C: rationale for identification of tourism lakes

This document identifies a number of lakes that the Ministry wishes to remain without road access in order to contribute to the Ministry's tourism objective.

The purpose to this identification is generally to provide the required resource base (usually fishing) that is required in support of a commercial tourist operation. The lake must not have current road access and the fisheries potential must be able to support the commercial operation on a sustained yield basis.

Within the Chapleau District boundary there are currently 120 remote, water-based tourism establishments. These, along with three others just outside the administrative boundaries, are located on 94 different District lakes and rivers. Eighty of these waterbodies have been identified in the *Land Use Guidelines* as areas where the Ministry wishes to promote tourism as a primary land use objective. The road access and modified management area policies contained in Section II-B4 of this document will specifically apply to these waterbodies.

Another 14 waterbodies currently support outpost camps but have not been identified as tourism lakes. These lakes will be managed to meet a recreation objective, only a portion of which will be composed of tourism. The rationale for not identifying a primary role for commercial tourism on various waterbodies is as follows:

(i) six of the locations are in existing provincial waterway parks, where backcountry travel objectives also have to be considered;
(ii) one lake is being recommended as a wilderness zone for a provincial park, and hence the commercial tourism role may be incompatible in the long term;
(iii) several other lakes are slated for more intensive recreational use, and this, along with the possibilities that they will get future road access, precludes their continued isolation; and
(iv) extensive tracts of private shoreline on another lake means that the Ministry has less control there than is necessary to ensure the continued primacy of commercial tourism in that area.

In addition to the eighty lakes, the Ministry has identified the potential for 41 additional tourism sites in areas 10, 12 and 13, pending a further evaluation of the local fisheries resource. Areas 8, 9, 10 and 13 allow for other forms of tourism development, such as road-accessed lodges, marinas, etc.

D: forest management agreements

The Ministry's forestry program is one of the major means of implementing the government's commitment to strong economic development in Ontario. The forest management agreements (FMA) were developed to ensure a productive forest land base in perpetuity for the long-term health of the forest products industry. As with parks system planning, there is a relationship between these agreements and the District planning process.

The Ministry undertook a review of the FMA process in 1981 which allowed it to make some technical adjustments. The review revealed that the processes used to deal with land use issues arising from FMA's are generally sound, and provided the opportunity to involve the public in the process.

Once land use guidelines are in place, they will provide the base from which FMA's will be developed. For those FMA's which have been negotiated during 1982, prior to the completion of *Land Use Guidelines*, District staff initiated development of a general land use map covering the FMA area.

This land use map showed those areas of the existing licence where forestry operations will be generally permitted. They also indicated where, to ensure the continuing success of resource management programs, forestry operations may be restricted (e.g. caribou range), and where they may be prohibited (e.g. shoreline reserves along canoe routes).

The map was developed from direction provided by the *Northeastern Ontario Strategic Land Use Plan* the information provided through the District planning process to date, and Ministry staff's general knowledge of the areas. It then formed the basis of negotiation with the company for areas to be excluded from the FMA or subject to special management prescriptions.

The candidate FMA area, together with maps and relevant background data was then made available for public review and comment. After public review and comment, if required, the Ministry and the company undertook any necessary revisions to the FMA area.

GLOSSARY

Backcountry Recreation
This includes canoe tripping and backpacking in remote areas, accessible only on foot, or by manually powered watercraft.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines, which at some time in the future is recommended for provincial park status.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous benefits under an assumed level of management.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land, or water, may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment. Also called carrying capacity.

Coldwater Habitat
Waterbodies having characteristics that support coldwater fish species, such as trout, whitefish, and ciscoe.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Site
Public or private land where either unique or good representative examples of geologic or geomorphologic features have been identified. These should generally be of at least provincial interest.

Furbearers
Animals having commercially valuable pelts, including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, and lynx.

Goal
A general purpose to which the Ministry aspires.

Hazard Land
Land which, because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location presents a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and/or social disruption (e.g. flooding).

Historical Park
A park area selected to represent the distinctive historical resources of the province in an open space setting, and protected for interpretive, educational, and research purposes.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some types of circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Lake Productivity
The rate of fish production in a waterbody determined largely by nutrient and energy inputs and exploitation levels.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the Ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site
Public or private land where a unique, distinct, or highly representative example of natural habitat or biotic community has been identified. These sites should generally be of at least provincial significance.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Resource management may have various levels of intensity.

Mining Rights
The right to work the ores and minerals on or under any land. These rights may be granted separately from surface rights.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Operational Plan
A part of a resource management plan stating the extent (includes human and financial resources) of all work of any nature to be carried out during one or more years of the management period.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Optimum Sustainable Yield
The concept refers to the maximum level of resource harvest which can be sustained on a long-term basis without causing detrimental effects on the resource base.

Policy
A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Program
An activity undertaken by the Ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Resource Management
The control and co-ordination of the use of resources, particularly natural resources, to achieve specific ends.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another and different type of use in a planned sequence.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of landform features.

Site Region
A large area of land, generally defined by climatic parameters, within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil texture and depth, and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Site Type
A lower order subdivision of a site region based on the interaction of microclimate, substrate and moisture regime. A characteristic association of plant species will develop on an individual site type within a specific site region. The number of site types also varies from site region to site region.

Sport Fish
For the purpose of this document, sport fish are the top species sought after by anglers.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Surface Rights
All rights in land, other than mining rights, including sand and gravel deposits.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Work Plan
A plan prepared annually which defines what management activities are to be undertaken for that year.

DISTRICT DE CHAPLEAU DISTRICT

Ministry of Natural Resources
Ontario

Miles 10 0 10 Milles

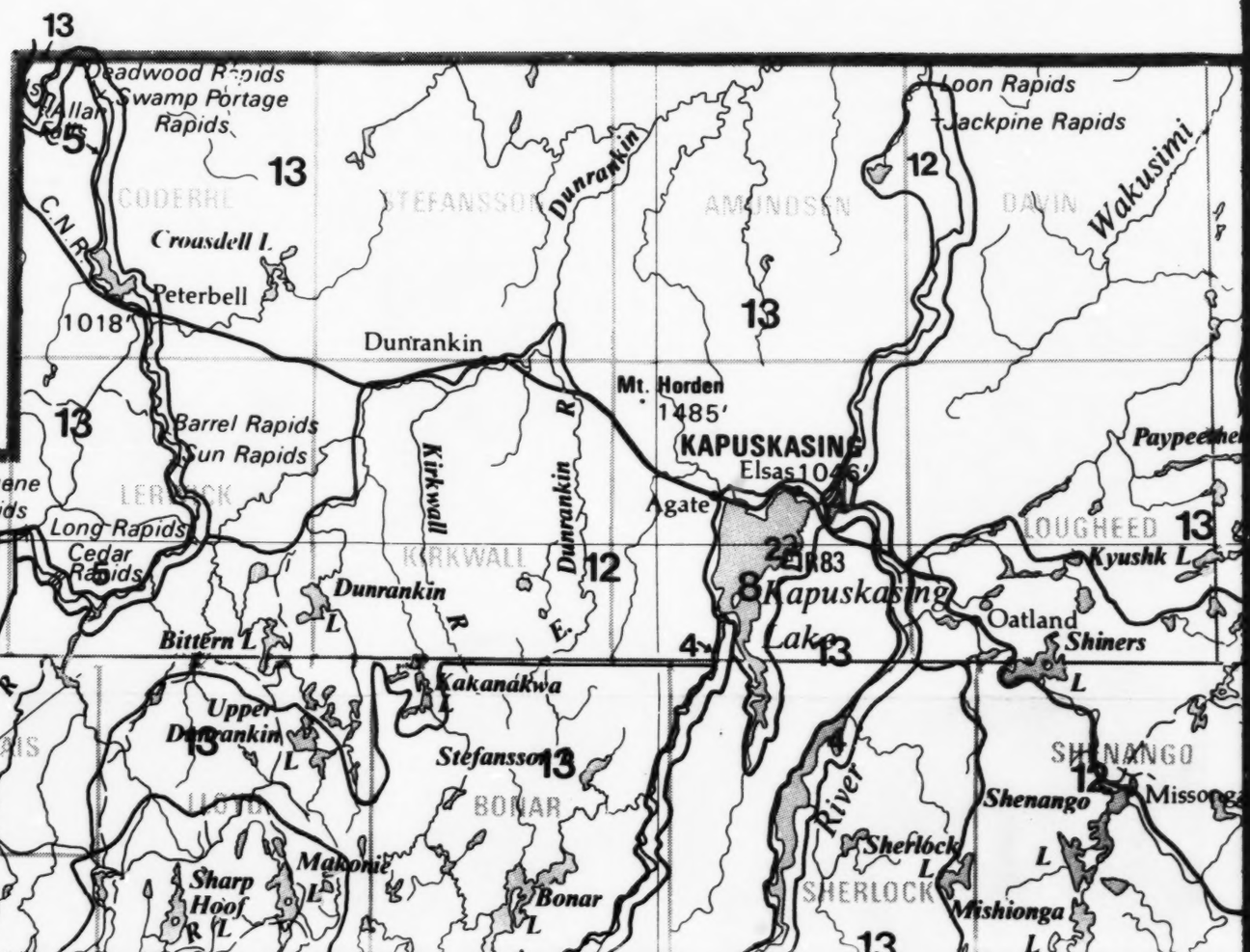
Kilometres 10 0 10 Kilomètres

N

LEGEND/LÉGENDE

12 area reference number
numéro de référence régional

area boundary
limite régionale



LEGEND/LÉGENDE

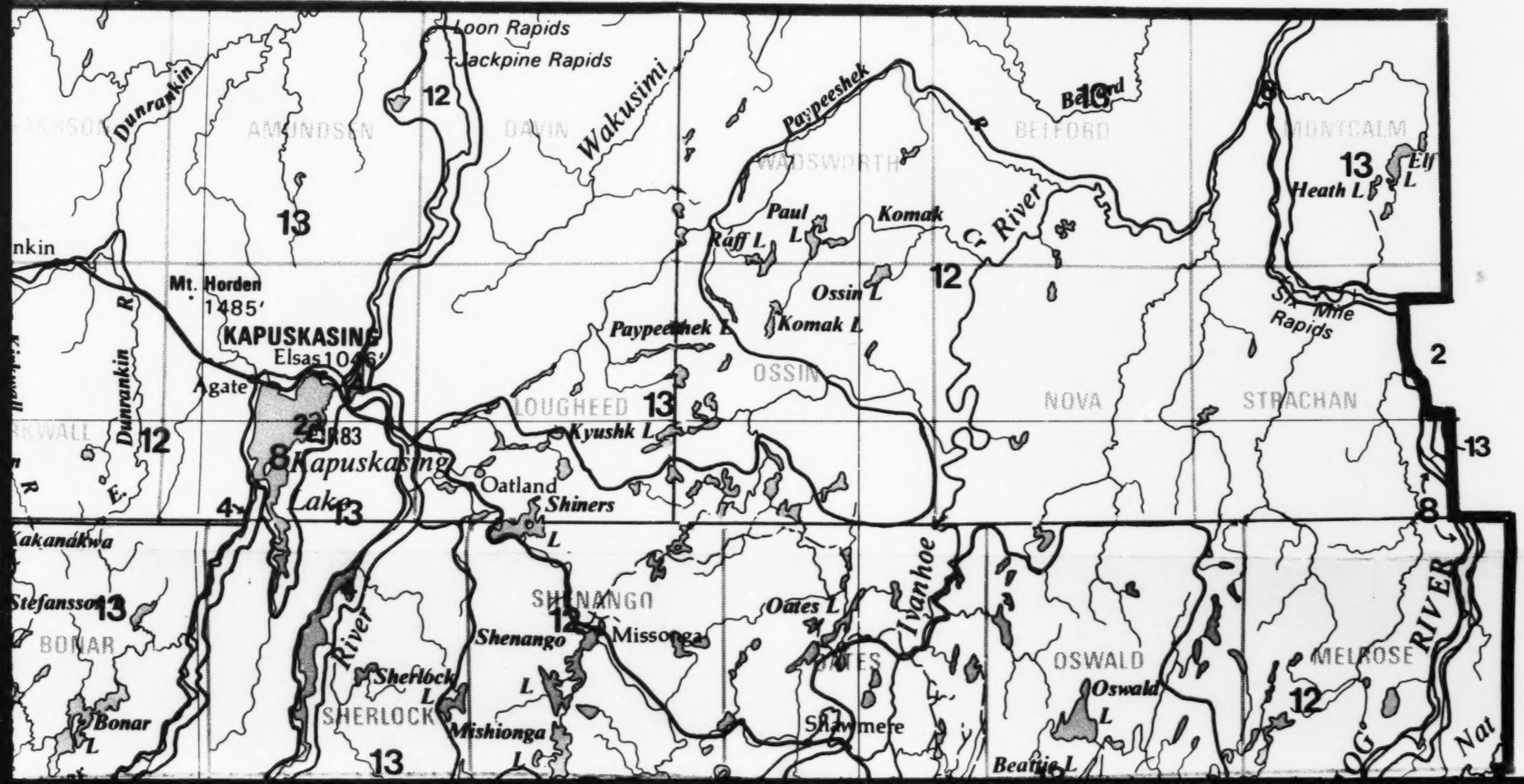
area reference number
numéro de référence régional

area boundary
limite régionale

Map 3

Area Designation
Désignation des zones

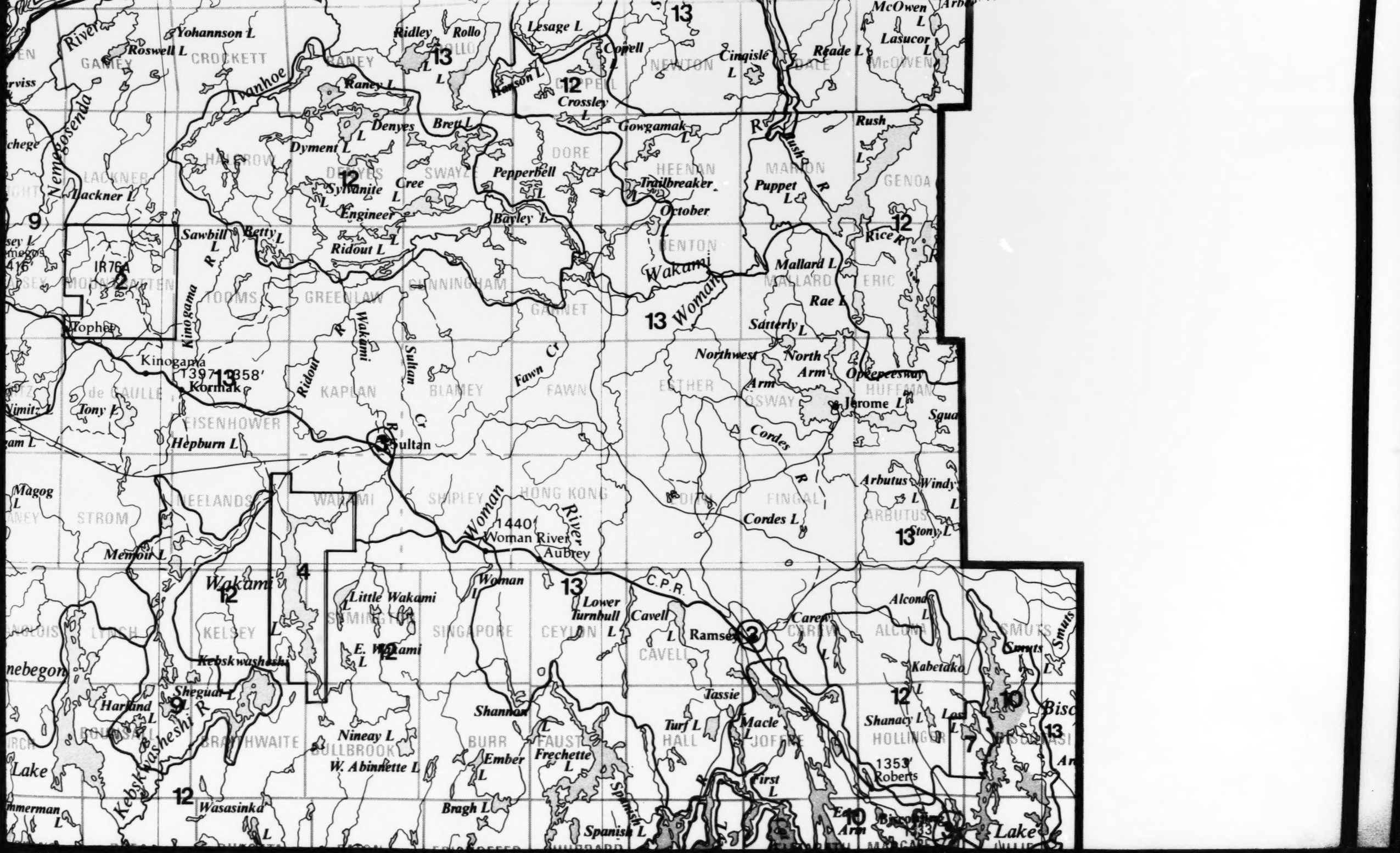
April, 1983



MISSINABI LAKE
Baltic L
Mary L
Fairy Pt
Whitefish Falls
Hay L
Admiral L
Busby L
Upper Dungankin L
Stefansson
Sharp Hoof L
Makonie L
Bonar L
Sherlock L
Shenango
Missonga
Mishionga L
Lincoln L
Shawmere L
Trump L
Burton L
Grenadier L
Abbey L
Little
Brutus L
Makonie
Lipsett L
Copperfield L
Schewabik
Lemoine L
Missinabi
Ribes L
Stump L
Frog L
Bader
Maki L
Bolkow L
Agusada L
Chaplin L
Anjigaming
Chaplin L
Addison
Paul Cr
Harold L
Carty L
East Carty L
Renée L
Alcorn L
Robson L
Florianna L
Swanson
Delmage L
Goldie
Slash Cr
Trembley L
Ramsden L
Mageau L
Racine
Chapleau
Murdock L
Ivanhoe
Kathleen
Wayland
Marshall L
Picard L
Rousseau L
Jennie L
Nemegosenda Lake
Shawmere
Perching L
Adams
D'Arey L
Mate Lks
Hellyer Cr
Hellyer L
Biggs
Henderson L
Sinclair
Borden
Westover L
Yohannson L
Roswell L
Ridley
Rollo
Adagio L
Chartrand L
Esher
Chapleau
Serviss
Raney L
Big Pine L
Brisaw L
Wawa
Little
Balfour L
Morden L
Wanapoon L
Hoey L
Topham L
Cachege L
Denyes
Brett L
Dyment L
Bland
Devon L
Tribe L
Cree
Peppe
CHAPLEAU
1419'
1416'
Nicholson
Musk
LAKE
WINDERMERE
Bee
Kennedy L
Delmage
Burland
Ramsden
Mageau
Racine
Chapleau
Murdock
Evans
Pingami
Sherlock
Shenango
Lincoln
Lemoine
Copperfield
Schewabik
Alcorn
Paul
Harold
Carty
Renée
Nemegosenda
Ivanhoe
Shawmere
Hellyer
Biggs
Sinclair
Henderson
Borden
Westover
Yohannson
Roswell
Ridley
Rollo
Raney
Dyment
Denyes
Brett
Cachege
Chapleau
Adagio
Chartrand
Esher
Serviss
Big Pine
Brisaw
Wawa
Little
Balfour
Morden
Wanapoon
Hoey
Topham
Bland
Devon
Tribe
Cree
Peppe
Kathleen
Wayland
Marshall
Picard
Rousseau
Jennie
Adams
D'Arey
Mate Lks
Perching
Bolkow
Delmage
Goldie
Trembley
Ramsden
Mageau
Racine
Murdock
Nemegosenda
Lake
Ivanhoe
Shawmere
Hellyer
Biggs
Sherlock
Shenango
Missonga
Mishionga
Lincoln
Shawmere
Copperfield
Schewabik
Lemoine
Frog
Paul
Harold
Carty
East Carty
Renée
Alcorn
Robson
Florianna
Swanson
Chapleau
Makonie
Sharp Hoof
Bonar
Stefansson
Upper Dungankin
Admiral
Busby
Whitefish Falls
Hay
Baltic
Mary
Fairy Pt
Trump
Burton
Grenadier
Abbey
Little
Brutus
Lipsett
Missinabi
Ribes
Stump
Agusada
Chaplin
Anjigaming
Addison
Bader
Maki
Bolkow
Slash Cr
Delmage
Goldie
Kathleen
Wayland
Trembley
Ramsden
Mageau
Racine
Chapleau
Murdock
Ivanhoe
Nemegosenda
Lake
Shawmere
Perching
Adams
D'Arey
Mate Lks
Hellyer Cr
Hellyer
Biggs
Henderson
Sinclair
Borden
Westover
Yohannson
Roswell
Ridley
Rollo
Raney
Dyment
Denyes
Brett
Cachege
Chapleau
Adagio
Chartrand
Esher
Serviss
Big Pine
Brisaw
Wawa
Little
Balfour
Morden
Wanapoon
Hoey
Topham
Bland
Devon
Tribe
Cree
Peppe
Kennedy
Bee
Rousseau
Picard
Marshall
Jennie
Musk
Nicholson
1419'
1416'
CHAPLEAU
IR74
IR76
WINDERMERE
LAKE

Stefansson
BONAR
Bonar L
River
Sherlock River
Sherlock L
SHERLOCK
Shenango
Missonga
SHENANGO
Oates L
Ivanhoe
OATES
Mishionga L
Lincoln L
Shawmere L
Shawmere
OSWALD
Oswald L
MELROSE
GROUNDHOG RIVER
Beatie L
Copperfield L
COPPERFIELD
LINCOLN
LEMOINE
FOLEYET
Foleyet 1068'
MUSKEGO
Scorch L
Bryce L
Kitty L
REEVES
Schewabik
Lemoine L
Frog L
Frog Cr
Paul
Big Boulder L
Singelake
Muskego L
West
Keith L
616
Harold L
Carty L
Carty
Lake
Renée L
East Carty L
ALCORN
PAUL
WARREN
CARTY
IVANHOE
KEITH
PENHORWOOD
Kukatush
Groundhog
Alcorn L
Hoodoo L
Tionaga
Great L
Butt L
Nemegosenda
Murdock L
MURDOCK
EVANS
PINOGAMI
HORWOOD
Tom Smith L
Beckham L
HARDIMAN
Kenese L
Hardiman L
Hardiman
Forearm L
Nemegosenda Lake
Shawmere
Perching L
Hellyer Cr
Biggs
Gravelridge L
Marl L
LAKE
Great Pike L
Turn L
Hellyer River
SANDY
HELLYER
BIGGS
WHIGHAM
Swayze River
McOwen L
Lasucor L
Yohannson L
Roswell L
CROCKETT
GANEY
Ridley
Rollo
Lesage L
Copell L
NEWTON
Cinqisle L
Reade L
Raney L
Crossley L
Ivanhoe
Denyes L
Brett L
Dyment L
Gowgamak L
Rush L
Rush R
DORE
HEENAN
MARION
GENOA
Pepperbell L
Trailbreaker L
Puppet L
Sylvanite
Cree L
Lackner L
Lackner

Chapleau
1416'
CHAPLEAU
IR74
IR76A
Nemegos
1416'
Kinogama
1397'
1358'
Kormak
Topher
Island Lake
Batchewana
Ireal Lake
Wenebegon
Lake
Wakami
Kebskwasheshi R
Kebskwasheshi
Kinogama
Mattawan
Montreal
Sample Cr
Toll
Bow
Cow
Farewell Cr
Nemegos R
Ivanhoe
Nemegosenda
Border
Sinclair
Henderson
Westover
Borden
Yohannson L
Roswell L
Ridley
Rollo
Raney L
Denyes
Brett L
Dyment L
Sylvanite
Cree
Engineer
Ridout L
Sawbill
Betty L
Halsey L
Jackner L
Cachege
Kilpatrick L
Devon L
Sideburned
Highbrush L
Nagasin
Tribe L
Border L
Bland
Hoey L
Topham L
Balfour L
Morden L
Wawa L
Little
Big Pine L
Brusaw L
Adagio L
Chartrand
Chapleau
Esher
Wanapoon L
Jerviss
Tophet L
Nimitz L
Tony L
Toe L
Unegam L
Hepburn L
Five Mile L
Magog L
Kindogan L
Memoir L
Northwind
Puswawa L
Penache
Cornet L
Antler L
Temor L
Small L
Sample L
Gale L
Nephic L
Olympic
Tophet L
Graveyard L
Tempest L
Challener L
Pinceal L
Challener
Keelor L
Bulley L
Sea Horse L
Seydbrook L
Vezina L
Weshaygo L
Wabus L
Firetrail L
Nushatogami L
Zimmerman L
Flame L
Tony L
Harland L
Shegua L
Kebskwasheshi
Little Wakami L
E. Wakami L
Nineay L
W. Abinnette L
Wasasinka L
Hepburn L
Sultan
Bragh
Amyot
Lackner L
Kilpatrick L
Poulin L
Devon
Sideburned
Nemegos L
Farewell L
Verse L
Lance L
Turner L
Much L
Alpha L
Tophet L
Dymont L
Ridout
Wakami
Kinogama
Sultan
Cr
R
L


Yohannson L
Roswell L
Ridley
Rollo
Lesage L
Coppell L
Cinqisle L
Reade L
McOwen L
Lasucor L
Raney L
Hanson L
Crossley L
Denyes L
Brett L
Dyment L
Gowgamak L
Rush L
Rush R
Pepperbell L
Trailbreaker L
Puppet L
Cree L
Sylvanite L
Engineer L
October L
Barley L
Jackner L
Sawbill L
Betty L
Ridout L
Rice R
Mallard L
Wakami
Rae L
Satterly L
Woman
Northwest Arm
North Arm
Opeepeesway
Jerome L
Cordes L
Arbutus L
Stony L
Kinogama R
Wakami R
Sultan Cr
Fawn Cr
Ridout R
Tony L
Hepburn L
Sultan
Kormak
Kinogama
1397
1358'
Magog L
Memoir L
Woman River
1440
Aubrey
Little Wakami L
Woman L
Lower Turnhull L
Cavell L
Ramsey
C.P.R.
Alcond L
Caren L
Kabetaka L
Smuts L
Kebskwasheshi R
Sheguad L
Harland L
Nineay L
W. Abinnette L
Shannon L
Ember L
Frechette L
Turf L
Macle L
Jassie
First L
Shanacy L
Roberts
1353'
Wasasinka L
Bragh L
Spanish L
Spanish R
Lake
Zimmerman L

Verse L.
Lance L.
Batchewana
Firetrail L.
12
Lake
Nushatogabi L.
Zimmerman L.
Flame L.
Honey L.
Burntwood L.
Kebskwasheshi R.
12
Wasasinka L.
Embarass R.
Nineay L.
W. Abinette L.
Shannon
Ember L.
Bragh L.
White Owl L.
Upper Gre

Lake
Nineay L
W. Abinnette L
Kebsk Washesh
12
Wasasinka
L
Burntwood
L
Embarass
R
Ember
L
Frechette
L
Bragh L
Turf L
L
Macle
L
Spanish
R
Spanish L
EDGHOFFER
HUBBARD
12
Bardney L
Ramsey
13
White
Pine
L
Swallow
Red
Pine
Beartrack
Mississagi
L
Kelso
L
12
White Owl
L
Fraser L
Upper Green L
Kirby
L
4
Kashbogama L
Phipps
L
Southern
B
Shanguish L
Gladwin
L
13
Miniwaski L
Limit
Kitten
Turf L
Macle
L
Shanacy L
Lost
L
7
13
1353'
Roberts
First
L
Ea
Arm
10
Biscotasing
1333'
3
Lake
Drefal
Houghton
Sandy
4
Lake
Eureka
13
East
Sinker
13
Sinkef
Earl
L
L
Mishap
Mackie
L
Winnie
10
13
Exposure
Metagama
73'
L
8

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL